CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal Went End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324- nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal Went End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324- nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. X. NO. 227 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NEW JAPANESE DENTAL SURGEON
TOKYO DENTAL HALL.
DR. H. TSUTSUMI, D,D,S,
JARIWALLA BUILDING
Ist Floor
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
PRIVATE DENTAL SCHOOL
for Clinical Dental Work
and Treatment of Teeth

ESSENTIAL OILS & SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS.

Perfumers, Soap Makers and others interested in essential oils and synthetic products are cordially invited to see Mr. FAVERJON of the firm Bernard Escoffier fils of Grasse (France), who will be pleased to show them samples at MAJESTIC HOTEL in Bombay on THURSDAY and FRIDAY between 10 and 4 p.m.

LARGE STOCK FOR SALE NOW IN BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

O. S. K. LINE
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Java Maru	J. Kojima	20th Sept.	1st Oct.
Indus Maru	Y. Takada	3rd Oct.	15th Oct
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	21st Oct.	2nd Nov
Saigon Maru	T. Shimazaki	2nd Nov.	14th Nov
Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	16th Nov.	28th Nov

For Freight and passages, etc. apply to K. SHIMA, Manager, P. O. Box No. 3855. Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
30th September,	NALDERA *	16,825
7th October ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ‡	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA ‡	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KASMALA‡	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097
1223		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA *	15,800
13th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February,	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	DONGOLA	8,083
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have only limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Through steamers from China.
P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
27th October ..	MARGHA	8,258
10th November	MALDA	8,600
24th ,, ..	NEVASA	9,071
8th December	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	MANORA	7,388
2nd Februhry	MANELA	8,303
16th ,, ..	A steamer	—..

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

About 6th October	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with Nankin.
,, 27th ,,	SOUDAN	
,, 2nd November	KASHGAR	
,, 25th ,,	SICILIA	
,, 15th December.	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with Nellore.
,, 31st ,, 1923	SOUDAN	
About 12th January	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with Kalyan.
,, 9th February.	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with Khyber.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
6th October.	NARKUNDA	16,227
24th November	NALDERA	15,825
15th December	MACEDONIA	11,089
12th January.	MOREA	10,911
9th February.	NARKUNDA	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamer.	Destination
28th Sept.	BANKURA	P. Gulf via Karachi.
29th ,,	VASNA	Bussh via Karachi.
2nd Oct.	VITA	Karachi via Coast.
14th ,,	KARAGOLA	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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Terms Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—
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Telephone No. 1288.

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N.Y.K. LINE.
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Akita Maru ...				
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,083	14 Sept.	28 Sep
Kamakata Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	21 Sept.	9 Oct
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct
Awa Maru ...	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct.	10 Nov
Tamba Maru ...	N. Wada	5,875	11 Nov.	25 Nov

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For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
Telephone No. 279, 4362.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.
Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jalavihar	8750	Second half of Sept.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	18th Sept. 1922.

For freight and other particulars apply to NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,12,450
Paid-Up Capital and Reserved	Rs. 2,42,53,552
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	Rs. 1,25,12,915

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 31, Great St. Helens, London E. C. 3.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.
Every facility offered for General and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.
Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund ... Fl. 75,000,000 ,, £6,250,000
HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRASCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandoeng	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Problinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Wiliams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
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Sorab Building, No. 7, Marzban Road, Fort. Post Box No. 876.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. J. De GRAAN, Manager.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
SUB-BRANCHES.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON, OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yioilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum ascerned amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
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BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid-up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds F42,105,211 £3,508,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
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Head Agency at Batavia
BRANCHES:
DUCH EAST INDIES:

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Bandoeng	Padang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djecja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000,—Iff the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
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Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

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SUBSCRIBED	,, ...	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,, ...	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	,, ...	,, 1,57,15,636

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Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager: Sumner Ballard.
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AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
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CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
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SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ltd. M. A. Nemazee & Sons.
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R. J. DUFF, General Manager.

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ROMANTIC AND THRILLING INCIDENTS START TO FINISH
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Author of the Mysteries of the Mogul Court Hindu Philosophy &c.
WILL BE COMPLETED IN 8 PARTS.
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It was not long ago that our Mysteries of the Mogul Court had seen the light of day. It is chiefly based on the principal events during the reign of Emperor Jahangir, but this book The Mysteries of the Mogul Darbar is replete with mysteris that occurred during the reign of Emperor Sha Jahan. The Empress Nurjahan at the time of the Jahangir was the lady paramount and exercised unrestrained influence throughout the Empire. The reader would find now what inhuman actions did Roshenara, the daughter of Emperor Sha Jahan commit only to become the second Nurjahan.
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PERODONT
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ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.
Price 8 Annas per tube.
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
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R5016

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamp. HAWAID COLLAGE, B. I. Rawalpindi.

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C R5019

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C C14391

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FOR SALE—A WORKSHOP in running order, equipped with all up-to-date machineries, lathes, drills, roller cutting, punching, threading machines, etc. Furnace and electro-plating apparatus complete, all in excellent condition. Electric power driven. Situated in prominent locality. Apply to CITY MOTOR CAR CO., Lamington Road, opposite Chaupati Post Office, Bombay.
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L

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PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
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P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

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P R5020

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

PIANOS rendered useless through neglect can be transformed into new ones at minimum cost. SAPOORJI CHANJIBHOY, Grant Road.
N R5010

WANTED—New or second-hand dyeing JIGGUS, also PADDING JIGGUS. Apply with full particulars, and price to Box No. 8563, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R5006

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KAROLI GINNING AND PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October, 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made upto 31st August 1922
(2) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th day of September 1922 to the 4th day of October 1922 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1922.

N. B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be payable at the Bank of Baroda. Baroda. on or after Monday the 9th day of October 1922 between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) and Dividend Warrants will be posted to those Shareholders (at their registered addresses) whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 23rd day of September 1922 Shareholders are requested to write and intimate to the Secretaries Treasurers and Agents any change in their addresses.
C 14436

THE BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 111 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1922.
(2) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect two Directors in place of those retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th day of September 1922 to the 4th day of October 1922 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1922.

N. B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 111 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on and after Monday the 9th day of October 1922 between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) and Dividend Warrants will be posted to those Shareholders (at their registered addresses) whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 23rd day of September 1922. Shareholders are requested to write and intimate to the Secretaries and Managers any change in their addresses.
C14435

THE SURAT CITY PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on Wernesday, the 4th day of October 1922 at 2-40 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1922.
(2) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th day of September 1922 to the 4th day of October 1922 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1922.

N. B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 111 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on and after Monday the 9th day of October 1922 between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) and Dividend Warrants will be posted to those Shareholders (at their registered addresses) whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 23rd day of September 1922. Shareholders are requested to write and intimate to the Secretaries Treasurers and Agents any change in their addresses.
C14432

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON the 1st October, 1922, the Office of Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS will be REMOVED to ESUFFALLY BUILDINGS, opposite W. and A. Graham and Co., Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

203, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R5029

MYSORE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

UNTIL further notice interest on Promissory Notes of the Mysore State, enfaced to Bombay, will be paid at the Office of the Dy. Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay.
C14425

TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE.

OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS for immediate occupation with lift.
1. In AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD, near Mole Station, blocks FACING SEA.
II. In ABRUT BUILDING on Dougall Road, opposite E. D. Sassoon Co.'s Offices. Rents from Rs. 30 and upwards. For particulars apply to the OWNER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
36, Kazi Syed St
Mandvi, Bombay No. 3.
M4774

EX. ENEMY STEAMERS.

LORD INCHCAPE has been instructed by His Majesty's Government to sell the following steamers:—

Name	Tonnage Gross	Tonnage Nett	Year Built	Position
KINGSMERE (ex Lindenfels)	5474	3525	1906	Falmouth. Available for inspection 25th September 1922
VARZIN	4455	2841	1899	Falmouth. Available for inspection now.

These steamers will be sold as they lie with the exception of their wireless apparatus and offers will be accepted up until 15th October, 1922, by

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY,
Calcutta or Bombay.
C14361

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

1ST AND 2ND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued from Bombay to the following stations on the dates given below at a fare and a half by certain trains and on certain conditions that may be ascertained from the Undersigned or from the Station Masters, Colaba and Grant Road the District Traffic Superintendent, Grant Road and the Kalbadevi Booking Office.

STATIONS.	DATES.
Gholvad, Udvada,	Friday, 29th Sept. 1922.
Bulsar, Bilimora,	Saturday, 30th Sept. 1922.
Navsari, Surat,	Wednesday, 18th Oct. 1922.
Broach and Baroda,	Thursday, 19th Oct. 1922.
	Friday, 20th Oct. 1922.
	Saturday, 21st Oct. 1922.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag.-General Traffic Manager.
Bombay 23rd September, 1922
C14389

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June, 1922, will be paid at Rs. 15 (Fifteen) (free of income tax) per Ordinary Share and Rs. 3½ (Three and a half) (less income tax) per 7 per cent comulative Preference Share of the Company on and after Wednesday, the 11th October, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company, Motilal Mansion, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week-days and between 11-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturdays, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Tuesday, the 26th September, 1922.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders in due course.

Notice is hereby further given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 27th September, 1922 to Tuesday, the 3rd October, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE ARDESHIR AND SONS.
Agents.

Bombay, 20th September, 1922.
N. B.—Shareholders are requested to notify to the Company change of address if any at once.
C14406

LOST SHARES

LOST OR MISPLACED.

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 769 of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Chimanlal D. Kavi, has been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay, within fifteen days from the date of this notice, after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate certificate will be issued to Chimanlal D. Kavi.
PB R5026

TENDERS.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Tins empty kerosine and wooden cases, and which should reach the Controller of Stores' Office, Moghalpura (Lahore), not later than 2 P.M. on the 17th October, 1922.

Form of tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 on application to the Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway, Moghalpura.

The Controller of Stores reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason.

CONTROLLER OF STORES,
N. W. Railway.
Moghalpura (Lahore),
Dated the 20th Sept. 1922.
C14433

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. Ramchandra B. Rawoot has contracted to purchase from Mr. GORDHANDAS MOWJI his property, more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale shall be completed without any reference to such claim or claims (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece and parcel of pension and tax land situate at and fronting Dady Sett Agiary Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 11 and 59, New Nos. 63 and 549, Old Survey No. 247 and New Survey No. 2/246 together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 3977 and 3979 and Street Nos. 154 and 1 and 156 together with the three privy seats appertaining to the said hereditaments and premises and the gully running along the Eastern side of the said hereditaments and premises which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by another property of the Vendor, on or towards the West partly by the property formerly belonging to Atmaram Ramchandra Jayakar and others but now belonging to Vajeeram Devchand and Brothers and partly by the property of Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Kerawalla, on or towards the North by the Dady Sett Agiary Street and on or towards the South by another property of the Vendor.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1922.
SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14437

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 3659 of 1922
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 14th day of July 1922.
SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. or 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. SAKHARAM WAMAN JOSHI and (2) ANANT SAKHARAM JOSHI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) G. B. PENKAR & Co., a firm, carrying on business as Contractors at Lohar Street, without the Fort of Bombay and (2) P. P. PATNI, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business under the name of Messrs. Shantilal Jagalchand at Cowasji Patel Street, within thte Fort of Bombay. Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the defendants be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 4,025-2-6 being the amount paid by than to the 2nd defendant under a contract mentioned in the plaint with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 22nd March, 1922 till judgment and Rs. 835 for damages for breach of said contract, costs and further of interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th day of October, 1922, at a quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHABA, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 20th day of July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

The 20th day of July, 1922.
Mr. M. V. GOKHALE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
C14430

IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Information of Ebrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy
and
Order under Sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code.

THE ORDER made by me in the above matter on the 25th ultimo, has been varied under the provisions of Section 144 Clause (4) C. P. C. so as to permit any Dawoodi Bohra desiring to attend the mosque opposite the Charni Road Station for the purpose of prayer to do so by going along the passage leading from the Queen's Road to the Bohra Burial Ground and through the opening at the northern most end of the Sanitarium known as the Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy Sanitarium and entering the said mosque by the door at the rear. Save as aforesaid the said order of the 25th August, 1922, stands.

Dated this 7th September, 1922.
CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD.
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
C1431

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF PROPERTY SITUATE AT CADELL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DIWALIBAI, widow of Shah Canji Purshottam of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 76 Meadow Street Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground, situate at Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 570 New No 4477 and New Survey No. 4/33 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Mahim Bazar Road on or towards the West by the oart of Nathu Valji Raghavji, on or towards the North by the property of Gokaldas Cursondas and on or towards the South by the property of Nathu Walji Raghavji which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 5464 and Street Nos. 74-76 and which are now in the possession of the Vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 25th day of September 1922.
PANDIA & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C14427

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VADILAL MULCHAND and Messrs. TRICUMLAL GOPALDAS, a firm, carrying on business in partnership under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Vadilal Tricumlal and Co., Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 1st Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 125 3/9 (one hundred and twenty-five and three upon nine) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3374 to 3377-3378, New Nos. A 10174, 10175, 10176, 10177, 10178, 10180, Old Survey Nos. 2951 to 2966, New Survey Nos. 5754 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1081 (1) and Street Nos. 34-36-38-46 and Cadastral Survey No. 974 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Shanker Abaji and Ors. on or towards the West by the property of years Ismail, on or towards the North by 1st Kamatipura Street and on or towards the South by the property of Noorbhai widow of Ismail Adam and which said premises are occupied by the vendor and his tenants.

In witness whereof the said vendors have heretoset their respective land and seal the day and year first above written.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1922.
AMIN AND DESAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14420

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JUURISDICTION.

SUUIT NO. 331 OF 1922.

No. 4027 11/9/22. No. 4021 5/9/22.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 23rd day of January, 1922.
SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1,5,7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. JIVAN GOVIND & Co., a firm of merchants carrying on business in Bombay at Dhaboo Street, Null Bazar, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Ibrahim Shamash a jew of Bagdad Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendant a sum of Rs. 4265-2-5 and interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th March, 1920, till judgment costs of this suit and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 14th day of November, 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 30th day of January, 1922

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

for Prothonotary.

The 30 day of January, 1922.
Messrs. SHAH & CHINUBHAI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C14431

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th September 1922, at 3-6 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building St. No. 111A case No. 53 Love Grove Road Worlee.
Building Street No. 226 A, 227, 228, 231, 232, case No. 401 Worlee Road.
Building Street Nos. 91, 125 case No. 134, 159, Worlee Road Shambhoo Mahadeo Pakhadi.

SALE AT 9 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th September, 1922, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 59-61 Case No. 51 Girgam Road, Dhobi Talao.
Building Street No. 6 Case No. 34, Kolbhatwadi (Kalbadevi Road.)
Building Street Nos. 462-464, Case No. 146, Nagdevi Street.
Building Street No. 79A, Case No. 35 Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar.
Building Street No. 156A, Case No. 150 Near Junction of Ripon Road and Souter Street, Agripada.
Building Street, No. 36 Case No. 42, Chamarbag Lane Sopari Bagh Parel.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD SILVER DIAMOND AND RUBY JEWELLERY AND PEARL NOSE RING OF 5 BIG PEARLS.

Pursuant to the consent decree made in Suit No. 1229 of 1919 (Balajee Bapujee Rane vs. Vithal Bapujee Rane and others and under instructions from the Commissioner High Court, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 26th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their rooms the undermentioned ornaments Joys and Jewellery and 5 big pearls of the nose ring.

Pair of Bajuband set with pearls, rubies, saphiers and brilliants, Vajratika set with pearls, Gold Jali, Gold armlets, Pendant of tenmani set with five pearls and valandis, Gold head ornament, pair of diamond ear studs, two small Peacock set with valandis and red and green stones, Tikli with pearls, neck ornaments, gold bangles, silver bangles, gold heads etc., etc.

The above is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 1st day of October, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at New Queens Road, opposit French Motor Car Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood house hold furniture of the latest design, rich glass crockery and plated ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters rich carpets, table ornaments, glass door book and silver cabinets, writing tables, office chairs Drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy artistic made cabinets, blackwood furniture, rich carpets, Electric lamps, rich curtains, china vases, wall clocks, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, mirror almyrahs, reclining sofas, teapovs easy chairs, card-tables, aluminium utensils etc. etc. The property of E. G. Lazarus, Esq., and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT DEOLALI ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT, AT 10-30 A.M. ON LOT NO. I.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOW AND VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT DEOLALI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys, for the Executors of the late Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Deolali on the premises of Lot No. 1, the following:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land with a bungalow and outhouses stable and wells situate in the village of Samsari at Deolali in the Nasik District bearing the following particulars:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Area. A G	Akar.
102	1	0-12	0-12-6
102	2	0-11	5-8-0
102	3	0-29	25-8-0
102	4	0-12	0-12-6
102	5/1	1-2	3-0-0
173	2	2-7	6-14-0
173	3	2-13	6-14-0

and bounded on the East by the field of Shivram, on the West by the Nasik Road, on the North by a public passage, and on the South by the field of Baboorao.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land with a bungalow and well standing thereon situate in the village of Belatgaon, Deolali in the Nasik District and bearing the following Nos.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Area.	Akar.
23	4	1-29	4-4-0

and bounded on the South by passage, on the North by the field of Screwalla, on the East by the field of Bala, and on the West by the property of Screwalla.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate at Balatgaon in Deolali in Nasik District bearing Collector's Survey No. 28, Pot No. 2, 3 acres and 3½ Guntas and Akar Rs. 8-12-0.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land with a well thereon situate at Monje Deolali in Nasik District bearing Collector's Survey No. 273, Pot. Nos. 1 and 3, 9 acres and 24 Guntas, Akar Rs. 29-2-9.

LOT NO. V.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land with a well thereon situate at Monje Deolali in Nasik District bearing Collector's Survey No. 107, Pot No. 1, 11 acres and 27 Gunthas, and Akar Rs. 14-6-0.

For further particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors' office or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 26th September 1922.

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AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES SHIRTING (UNCALENDERED).

On THURSDAY, the 28th September 1922, at 3 p.m (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Champa Gulli by order of The Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Kasturchand Sankalchand, out of the conract for 101 bales.

12 Bales shirting (uncalendered) of the Presidency Mill including

7 Bales No. 654 of 40 pieces of 9 5/8 lbs.

5 Bales No. 6024 of 40 pieces of 9 15/16lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCEL AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. Mehta and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26 and WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of Trinklets one Corona Typewriter, 16 cases of ginning machinery, case of fly, wheel, one pumping machine 21 bags pieces of iron pipes, 5 bales C. P. goods, 5 cases writing slates, silk Twist, English and Indian medicines, hosiery, sarees, iron bolts and nuts, one bag barly, trunks, suit cases and boxes, old clothing, boots and shoes, 2 Kitson lamps complete, camp cots and Holdalls, cotton samples, grain, tins of ghee and various other articles cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF A QUARTER PER CENT. COMMISSION IN THE BHARATKHAND COTTON MILLS, AT AHMEDABAD.

On THURSDAY, the 5th October, at 3 p. m. Messrs MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction near the Share Bazar at the Manek Chowk, Ahmedabad by order of Seth Kevaldas Tribhovandas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sarabhai Dayabhai:—

Quarter per cent commission in the Bharatkhand Cotton Mills at Ahmedabad belonging to the said Seth Kevaldas Tribhovandas.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1922.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT HAPUR.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY ON 5TH OCTOBER, 1922, AT 2 P.M.

FIRST LOT.—One cummins Patent Cotton baling press by Henry Berry & Co., for 500 lbs bales; One high pressure double cylinder hydraulic engine.

SECOND LOT.—32 Platts double roller gins; One Platt double Kapas Opener; One 12" x 20" x 24" stroke compound condensing engine by Ruston proctor & Co., with condenser; One Lancashire double flue boiler 24' x 6½' x 120 lbs by Thinker Shenton & Co., with donkey pump. Complete line shaft for gins.

MISCELLANEOUS.—4 Platts single roller gins; One 10' bed self-acting and screw cutting lathe; Many other sundries connected with ginning factory.

For further particulars enquire from MANAGING DIRECTOR RAGHUBIR GINNING AND PRESS FACTORY, LD., Hapur.

AMUSEMENTS

Under Public Patronage

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE

will stage at the

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

ON

Wednesday 27th Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p. m (S.T.)

RAKSHASI MAHTWAKANKSHA

Saturday 30th Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)

AND

Sunday 1st Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)

SATTECHE GULAM

Proprietors.

THE

"NOVELTY" CINEMA

Tram Terminus, Grant Road

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

The celebrated Screen Stars

ELLEIN SEDGWICK

AND

JOE MOORE

IN

"THE WHITE RIDER"

A most sensational drama, with a beautiful Love story and thrills and "Punch" of a Seria

See it and you will like it.

TIMES AND RATES AS USUAL.

Special separate arrangement for Ladies and Families in Balcony seats for As. 12 only.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR

6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45

THE PICTURE OF THE CENTURY.

ALLEN HOLUBAR'S

Picturization of Woman's Faith Through the Ages:

Man—Woman —Marriage

IN

9 UNFORGETTABLE REELS 9

Thrilling—Inspiring—Amazing—Beautiful beyond comparison. Thrilling beyond anticipation Outspokenly dramatic beyond comparison

FEATURING

DOROTHY PHILLIPS

IN THE DRAMA ETERNAL!

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY AT 6-15

THE

BOMBAY CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

Director.....EDWARD BEHR

will give their SECOND

MIDWEEK MUSICAL MATINEE

POPULAR PRICES! POPULAR PRICES!

Rs. 3; 2; 1; & 8 annas.

THE WORKS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL GENIUSES NOW AVAILABLE TO ALL MUSIC LOVERS. SEATS MAY NOW BE BOOKED AT ROSE & CO., LD.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m

MITCHELL LEWIS

in

"Faith of the Strong"

The Programme includes the LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m

COMMENCING THIS WEEK

"Romance of the Hope Diamond"
"Romance of the Hope Diamond"
"Romance of the Hope Diamond"

Featuring GRACE DARMOND

Being the life-story of MAY YOHE (LADY FRANCIS HOPE)

A priceless Emerald is stolen from an Idol in a Burmese Pagoda in Mandalay and then follows a mystery story that the human mind cannot unravel until the last. A veritable carnival of thrills and sensations.

SEE THE FIRST THREE EPISODES
SEE THE FIRST THREE EPISODES
SEE THE FIRST THREE EPISODES

They will surprise you.
They will entertain you.

ALSO

The Spot-light Comedian

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"I DO"

A two-reel merry Matrimonial Mix-UP featuring the Monarch of Merriment.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE

Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad

OF BARODA

Gandharv Natak Mandali

will stage at the

New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,

Wednesday the 27th September 1922

(At 8-15 p. m.)

SAUBHADRA

Saturday the 30th September 1922

(3 p. m. At Noon)

DRAUPADI

Sunday the 1st October 1922

(At Noon 3 p.m.

VIDYA HARAN

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. PHONE 3455.

THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.

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Pearl White (Pathe)

THIRD INSTALMENT

PEARL WHITE

IN

THE SENSATIONAL PATHE SERIAL

"THE QUEEN SEEKS DISTRACTION"

15 CONTINUOUS—EPISODES—OF

THRILLS——DANGER——MYSTERY

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SPECIAL MATINEES:

SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.

USUAL PRICES—Rs. 2 to As. 3

NOTICE—Soldiers in Uniform admitted to Dress Circle at Half Price.

!! TO-NIGHT !!

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A THRILLING RELIGIOUS PLOT OF MAHABHARAT

KARNA

The Deserted Son of Kunti

IN 7 REELS

Produced by

The National Film Co.

DADAR.

DAILY 4 SHOWS—5,—7,—8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

EXTRA SHOWS ON HOLIDAYS AT 3-30 p.m.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Offers this Week again owing to a special demand of the general public.

RAJA

PARIKSHIT

OR

Janmejaya's Serpent Sacrifice

produced by

Star Films Ltd.

The story exhibiting the force of Evil and its consequent death by the hands of the Good bringing into display the MAHATMYA of SHRIMAT BHAGVAT.

Popular Prices & Usual Timings. See it To-day or during the Week.

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A set of 16 Picture Post Cards beautifully printed - - - -

Forms an excellent Pictorial Record of the Battalion's activities- - - -

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The Ideal High Class Hindoo Boarding and Lodging House

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ONCE TASTE—WILL NEVER FORGET.

Best Testimonial Awarded.

"I am more surprised with the management. I think it is the best Hindoo Hotel in Poona and hope every Guzurathi will patronize the same."

(Sd). KALIANJI C. BHATIA.

D—9th September 1922.

No. 6. Todiwalla Road; next to H. H. The Maharaja of Kholapur.

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Tele: "AMIR."

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Classes open for Students of any standard upto Matric. Matric Students enrolled. Highly qualified staff.

Commercial training imparted by the Diplomist of the Same line. Students prepared for any Commercial examinations.

Boarders carefully trained and given every kind of facility. Electric lights and Fan in every room.

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Boy or girl
from age 7 to 10 Rs. 30.
" " 10 to 14 " 35.
" " 14 & up " 40.

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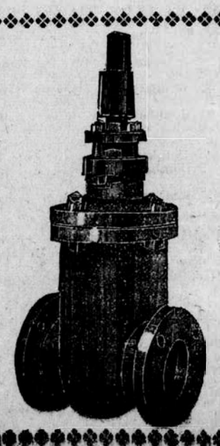
Principals.



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Enquiries solicited.

CLUBWALLA & COMPANY

10 Churchgate Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

The depression near Naya Dumka yesterday has been almost stationary and is weakening. It has caused a further heavy rain in North Bengal and the adjoining districts of Assam. There has been little rain outside north-east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and local in Lower Burma, East United Provinces, Central India East, East Central Provinces, Konkan and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Burma and Behar.

Chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh one inch, Gauhati one and half, Dhubri five, Cherrapunji three, Calcutta, Mymensingh and Bogra six, Malda seven, Dinajpur ten, Jalpaiguri two, Burdwan one, Berhampore and Allahabad one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in North Bengal and East United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 25th Sept. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 25th Sept. 1921.	June 1st to 25th Sept. 1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.00	69.98	85 31	39.39
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	--	--	88.21	45.41
Esplanade (Gok. Te). Hospital)	--	--	80.63	44.15
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	--	--	85.18	44.72
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)	--	--	--	--

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Sept. 24th

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches	29.863
Temperature of Air — Degrees	80.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77
Dew Point	74.1
Relative humidity of Air	0.838
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.8
Maximum temperature of Air	85 0
Minimum do do	75.6
General direction of Wind	
from midnight to midnight	WSW,ESE,SE,WNW.
Movement of Wind do — miles.	196
Fall of Rain — inches	0.19
Total fall during month	7.23
Do. 6th years	69 93
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 25th	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
M.	25	m 1 53	26 6	11	m 7 43	18 5
		1 48a	26 3		7 57a	17 3
Tu.	26	m 2 43	26 3	26	m 8 45	18 4
		2 44a	26 3		8 58a	16 4
W.	27	m 3 41	27 3	27	m 9 50	19 6
		3 36a	25 5		9 51a	17 7
Th.	28	m 4 47	26 2	28	m 11 19	20 2
		4 44a	24 4		11 4a	18 7
F.	29	m 6 7	25 6	29	m —	— —
		6 2a	23 9		0 47a	20 3
S.	30	m 7 27	25 4	30	m 0 37	21 1
	Oct.	7 34a	23 4	Oct.	1 34a	19 10
S.	1	m 8 20	25 7	1	m 1 47	19 3
		8 45a	24 6		8 48a	19 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

		A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Sept.	25 (Monday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 24m.
"	26 (Tuesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 23m.
"	27 (Wednesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 22m.
"	28 (Thursday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 21m
"	29 (Friday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 20m.
"	30 (Saturday)	6h. 29m'	6h. 19m.
Oct.	1 (Sunday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 18m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter Sept. 28th 4h. 10-4m. a.m.; Full Moon Oct, 6th. 6h. 28-3m a.m.; Last Quarter 14th: 3h. 25-4m. a.m.; New Moon 20th: 7h. 10-2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 25th September 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and at Ambala and Delhi humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The United Provinces..—Allahabad reports 1.31 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Cawnpore and Jhansi humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal or lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports an insignificant fall of rain. The sky is moderately clouded at that station and is clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Mount Abu. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Bhuj humidity is in defect. Day temperature was below normal at Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.51 in of rain. Skies are heavily clouded there and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Nagpur. Night temperature was above normal at Akola and below it at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.80 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Bijapur humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal at Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Rain is limited to local falls in the south Konkan and in the east of the Central Provinces and the United Provinces, the largest reported amounting to 1.31 in. at Allahabad. Skies are clear in the Punjab and in the northern districts of Sind, Rajputana and the United Provinces and lightly or moderately clouded over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Deccan, the east Central Provinces and the east United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 24th September 1922.

The depression over Chota-Nagpur yesterday is now near Naya Dumka and caused locally heavy rain in Bengal and Bihar. It is slowly moving in a northerly direction. The monsoon continues very weak outside northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota-Nagpur and Central India East, and local in Lower Burma, Bihar, the est United Provinces, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu two inches; Tezpur, Gauhati one; Dhubri four Cherrapunji twelve; Cox's Bazar one; Narayanganj three; Barisal, Mymensingh one and a half; Jessore, Dinajpur six; Bogra, Jalpaiguri two; Ranchi one; Hazaribagh, Purnea one and a half; Gaya one, Naya Dumka five and Lucknow one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SUNDAY, THE 25TH OF SEPT. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	98.7	79.6	68	0	9.61	—7.01
Do. 10th	89.8	78.8	78	0	0	—0.08
Jask	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muskat	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. 20th	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.7	73.3	65	0	2.36	—2.46
Rawalpindi	94.7	67.8	63	0	24.06	+2.46
Lahore	95.6	69.3	61	0	15.69	+1.66
Hissar	97.1	69.7	56	0	15.41	+4.40
Ambala	92.8	70.4	63	0	29.86	+6.04
Delhi	91.8	74.2	66	0	21.76	—0.68
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.6	71.1	61	0	27.16	+4.44
Mainpuri	89.8	71.5	75	0	3.20	+10.97
Jhansi	91.0	70 8	55	0	25.53	+3.91
Cawnpore	89.2	3.7	72	0	40.06	+15.66
Allahabad	87.3	70 4	88	1.31	43.84	+9.98
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	97.1	70.4	71	0	0	—2.17
Karachi	85 4	76.9	77	0	1.76	—14.17
Ajmer	88.2	74.2	71	0	12.70	—3.97
Jaipur	94.0	69.2	62	0	10.69	—4.06
Kotah	91.8	73.8	63	0	26.89	+3.24
Mount Abu	75.0	63.6	93	0.09	50.89	—3.36
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.4	70.9	67	0	10.31	—3.15
Dwarka	87.9	77.2	78	0	8.18	—5.36
Veraval	88.9	77.0	82	0	10.39	—5.89
Rajkot	90.1	71.4	76	0	14.05	—28.75
Bhavnagar Para	88.2	72.4	79	0	17.82	—3.51
Surat	87.2	74.6	78	0	40.33	+1.79
Ahmedabad	91.2	70.7	80	0	37.69	+9.56
Deesa	93 2	74 7	77	0	27.33	+4.79
Neemuch	89.7	68.8	72	0	27 10	+11 06
Indore	86.8	69 6	88	0	33.32	+3.31
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86 1	73.3	79	0	58.93	+10.18
Saugor	87.4	65.3	81	0	51.25	+11.36
Hoshangabad	89 3	70.0	91	0	30.34	—4.43
Khandwa	89.8	71 8	80	0	40.64	+1.79
Akola	90.4	77.0	80	0	29.55	+3.16
Amraoti	89.0	71 8	80	0	36.61	+1.11
Nagpur	86.7	72 1	85	0	39.96	—2.98
Chanda	91.9	76.0	74	0	45.98	+13.10
Raipur	88.1	73.0	88	0.51	57.28	+6.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	75.4	89	0	69.98	+3.84
Ratnagiri	84.6	75.5	86	0.02	96.38	+3.37
Marmugao	89.9	74.7	93	0.03	87.18	+1.02
Belgaum	88.5	73.8	85	0.80	12886	—6.87
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.0	67.8	73	0	9.07	—8.13
Ahmednagar	89.4	70.4	75	0	9.97	—7.49
Poona	87.6	66 9	74	0	13.70	—8.95
Sholapur	93.9	73 5	68	0	15.08	—5.86
Bijapur	91 6	70 6	70	0	4.75	—9.18
Belgaum	81..	66 7	87	0	86.18	—2 48
Aurangabad	87.0	68 0	77	0	22.90	+0 15
Bisamabad (Indur)	85.0	69.0	79	0.08	17.48	—7.74
Hyderabad	87.5	74.5	80	..	16.86	—6.97
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalaore	83 3	73 7	88	..	110 67	+12 75
Calicut	83.8	73 7	94	..	100 21	+12.12
Cochin	86.1	74 7	94	..	79.77	+7.89
Colombo	85.9	77.9	85	..	16.16	—5.12
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.1	81.2	81	..	15.85	—6.79
Bellary	94.1	73 2	61	..	2.30	—7.43
Cuddapah	99.7	80.6	52	..	10.12	—7.78
Madras	96.3	78 4	69	..	10.66	—4.12
Bangalore	86	64 6	77	..	11.07	—1.78
Coimbatore	91 5	66	69	..	3.91	—1.69
Trichinopoly	10.01	76 4	63	..	6.98	—4.08
Negapatam	96.6	78.1	81	..	9.49	—0.44

RING OF EIGHT METALS.

By wearing it acts as a mystic charm, cures all diseases loss of memory, strength of nervousness, increases vitality in abundance, bestows happiness, good luck and grand success in every respect, Trial solicited. One Rs. 1-4; three, Rs. 3-4, and a dozen Rs. 12.

S. C. SEAL,

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BLUNT RAZORSA AND SAFETY BLADES

RESHARPENED.

We resharpen razors at As. 8 each. New handles fitted Re. 1 each. Gillette, etc., blades re-edge Re. 1-2 doz.; under six As. 2 each. Post FREE. New Razors, blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments repaired. Electro-plating done. MATHEWS & CO., 28, Medows St., opp. Cornoglia, Bombay.

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Personal Magnetism,
Will Power
Nerve Force——
Call it what you will—

Is the intangible power that controls human destiny, It is the key to all business and social success. This power is no special gift of anyone. It is latent in every one. We help you how to display it. By our system, you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the mind, health and actions of others to a remarkable degree. For details

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Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown", which for very shame I could not apprise them of, but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a *caravauserai*. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-booking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price 1 Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8 } excluding postal
Price 1 box Pills Rs. 1-8 } expenses, *i. e.*, As. 6.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills.
Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others make a voluminous book in itself. Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA. BERAR.

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V.P.P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT. MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE.

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation. It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIC PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI
Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the Punjab.

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Moholla PirGillanian, Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

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FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 22nd.

		Bales.
Total sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
" " Sales of East Indian		200
" " Import		

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Fair American Spot			12 93
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels			17 60
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.		20 85
As known in Liverpool at	Jan.		20 89
(Sterling time.)	Mar.		20 85
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.		20 25
	Jan.		20 34

SPOT PRICES:

Liverpool, Sept. 22nd

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept.	12 4—11
Oct.	12 24—11
Nov.	12 08—13
Dec.	12 01—10
Jan.	11 95— 9
Feb.	11 89— 9
Mar.	11 85— 8
April	11 80— 6
May	11 75— 5
June	11 67— 3
July	11 59— 2
August	11 43

Tone:— Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Sept. 22nd.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept.	16 35—17
Oct.	6 40—35
Nov.	6 55—35
Dec.	16 65—35
Jan.	16 75 35
Feb.	16 85—35
Mar.	16 95—35
April	17 05—35
May	17 15—30

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Limited cloth inquiry,

Yarns:—Steadier.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 22nd.

Fair U. G. Bengal		7 75
" " Fully Good		8 15
" " Fine		8 55
" " No. 1 Comra Good		9 70
" " Fully Good		10 10
" " Fine		10 50
Fair U. G. Broach Good		0 80
" " Fully Good		11 20
" " Fine		11 60
Fair U. G. Bemda Good		7 65
" " Fully Good		8 05
" " Fine		8 45

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Sept. 23rd.

Total in Sight		1,422,000
Egyptian Visible Supply		236,000
East Indian "		12,000
American "		1,964,000
Other "		304,000
Total Sales		27,000
East Indian Sales		400
Total Speculation		
" Export		
East Indian Exports		
" " Stock		30,000
" " Forwarded		26,000
" " Actual Export		100
" " Imports		3,000
" " Speculation		
American Afloat		72,000
East Indian Afloat		5,000
Total Afloat		138,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		34,000
" Exports to Great Britain		5,000
" " to Continent		6,000
Stocks at New York Oct.		21 13×15
" " " Dec.		21 40+23
" " " Jan.		21 22×26
" " " Mar.		21 23+26
Spot Cotton, at New York		21 40+15
" " at New Orleans		20 50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.		20 70+26
" at New Orleans Jan.		20 80+28
Rio Nia Coffee No. 7 quality		10 1 8
Wheat and Flour		
Visible Commercial U. S. stocks		99 1 4
Do Foreign		69 1 2

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 22rd.

Rentes 3%		62
Silver Spot		35 3/8
" 2 months hence		35 3/8

Closing Tone of silver:—India bought Steady.

Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	1 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate	3
2 p/c since 7th July 1922.	
Exchange Warsaw	35,000
Continental Exchange Belgium	61 54
Athens	198 50
Linseed Plate Export	13,000 Tons

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

Of 24 years fame all over the world.

THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.

Wednesday November, 8, 1899, Page 3.

A marvellous cure for Asthma has been discovered, and is being practised by a gentleman at Benares with great success. He treats Asthma patients coming to him GRATIS and has permanently cured many painful cases. Those who are aware of the distressing effects of this fearful disease will hail the discovery of this curative treatment with gratification.

The name of the gentleman is—

J. P. RAY.

NOTE.—Please ask for Testimonials.

Present address:—

J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, Benares City.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Sept. 25.

To-day a further advance of 15 points was reported in New York futures. Private telegrams from Liverpool report that the U. S. A. mills are buying freely believing that the crop will be round about ten million bales. The market is likely to improve on satisfactory developments in the political situation. We still advise buying at present level and on all good breaks. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F G M G Broach April-May at Rs. 450 and advanced to Rs. 452½ on buying by Cutcha Candy Marwari brokers. From this level it dropped to Rs. 447 on scattered selling and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 448. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 449 At Colaba the market opened at Rs 451 and touching Rs. 450 closed at Rs. 454 on buying by Candy Marwari brokers Fine M G Oomra September opened at Rs. 486 and advanced to Rs. 490 on Bull Clique buying freely.

To-day being the great settlement day for this position there was great excitement in the bazar as to what rate will be declared by the Board. The settlement rate fixed by the Board was Rs. 465. To-day being the last tender day heavy tenders were made. While Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 397 and fluctuated within a range of four rupees, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 396½. F G M G Bengal December-January was Rs. 332/33 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton showed no improvement on Saturday last. Hardly 500 bales must have been sold.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—
Berar 28,800 bales.
Central Provinces No. 1 2,300 bales.
Central Provinces No 2 5,600 bales.
Total 36,700 bales.
Total tenders up to date are as under:—
Berar 224,700 bales.
Central Provinces No. 1 65,300 bales.
Central Provinces No. 2 61,400 bales.
Total 351,400 bales.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P M)

Bombay, Sept. 25th

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May		453
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.		337
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		398 1/2

B. I. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept 25th

			Rs
F. G. Broach	April/May		451
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.		336
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		399

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 25th

Description.	Super Fine	F.	Good	Good Fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab	125	345	335	
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	485	465	450	
M. G. Central P. No. 1	525	505	490	
M. G. Central P. No 2	510	490	475	
M. G. Broach	499	480	470	

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 5 p. m. on 23rd Sept 1922

Cotton	100	Bs.
Wheat	2,856	Owts.
Linseed	62	"
Rape, etc	245	"
Gingellyseed	169	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnut	2001	"
Cheroonji	2440	"
Oil	12795	"
Castor	780	"
Linseed	2018	"
Mowrawood	326	"
Gram	Nil	"
Jowar	1141	"
Masur	66	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajra	1491	"
Tea	777	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Bars gold ready Rs. 27/6/6
Bars gold forward 27/6/6
Bars gold 2nd settlement 27/7/6
Bars silver ready 93/8
Bars silver 1st settlement 93/8
Bars silver 2nd settlement 93/10

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/16
Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/32
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 15/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/2
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 23/32
Bank's buying T T 1/3 17/32
Bank's buying D D 1/3 9/16
Tone of Exchange—Quiet but steady.
On Paris:—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 370
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 390
Bank's buying D D Frcs 380
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 170
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D P Rs. 165
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 202.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 272.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 181.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 353.
London gold ready sh. 93-2.
London silver ready d. 35-6.
London silver forward d. 35-6.
Tone of silver—steady, India bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dol. 4.42
French exchange Frac. 58.10.
Swiss exchange Frac. 23.60
Belgium exchange Frac. 61.50
Italian Exchange Liras 105.00.
German exchange Marks. 6400
Prague exchange Krona. 140

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58
5 per cent War Loan 83/12
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/2
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/6
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 106/6
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/122
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Loan due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES.

Market closed very strong owing to speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1360, India 109, Tata Bank 15,12, Central 34 xd and Eastern 72

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 3000, Alliance 320n, Apollo 67/8. Birla Mills 72/8, By Cotton 1060 By Dyeing 1355 xd, Bradbury 900, Century 740, Cent India 4630, Colaba Land 2145, Coorla 257/8, Crescent 472/8, Edw Sassoon 412/8 xd, Elphinstone 152/8, Fazulbhoy 1260, Gokak 292/8, Ind Bleaching 210, Ind Malwa 630 xd, Jamshed Mfg 378, Khatau 370, Kohinoor 1630 xd, Laxmi

SLUMP?

Is it more often mere imagination and less a reality which acts as a clog and blocks business or is it really always the TRADE SLUMP.

Judicious buying eliminates the terror of SLUMPS. Get your money's worth in sound quality.

W. I. T. productions are known the world over for QUALITY and VALUE.

The Western India Tanneries, Ld.,

MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHERS AND LEATHERS GOODS.

KRISHNA BUILDING, Hornby Road. POST BOX 403 BOMBAY. Telephone No. 5708.

SYSTEMATIC SAVING

Who upon this earth does not aspire to better living, a higher position and further prospects? To realise these fond hopes, there is no better way than saving a part of your present income regularly and systematically.

Our Home Savings Bank Account will encourage in you the habit of thrift. Study our Scheme.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Cotton 5475, Madhavrao Scd 205, Madhowji 420, Mathuradas 700, M Petit 4500 xd, Meyer Sassoon 265 xd, Morarji 6700, New Great 737/8, New City 625, Pabani 792/8, Pearls 960, Phoenix 895, Premier 130, Shapurji 296/4, Simplex 715, Standard 2430, Swan 1100, Swadeshi 4720, Tata Mill 1060 and Visnu Cotton 2200n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 437/8, B Burma 482/8, B Burma N I 135pr, Bt Burma pet 8/4 B, Tramway 115, B Syeam 205, Bundi Cement 38/8, Ind Cement 270, Katni Ord 225, Katni Defd 1160, New India Insur 17/8, Tata Iron Ord 53/12, Tata Iron Defd 210, Shivrajpur 29, Tata Hydro 780, Tata Oil 45 and Scindia Steam 7/8.

COLOUR MARKET.

Sept. 23.

We have to report weak tone and poor business passing. Dyeing houses are buying their immediate requirements only. Indenting business is poor. Alizarine 20 per cent. changed hands at Rs. 90 per cwt. Alizarine 16 per cent. was not in demand. Congo Red remains firm and some lots passed at the ruling rates. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine report no good business. Malachite Green was easy. Magenta Crystals had some business at Rs. 10/11 per lb. Sulphur Black is steady at Rs. 1-8 per lb. The quotations are as under:—

Alizarine 20 per cent, Rs. 85/90 per cwt.
Congo Red, Rs. 2-4 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 3-4 per lb.
Delta Purpurine, Rs. 4 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 10/11 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals, Rs. 2-8 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals, Rs. 1-8 per lb.
Madras Fast Red, Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 7 per lb.
Sulphur Brown, Rs. 3 per lb.
Sulphur Black, Rs. 1-8 per lb.

TREASURY BILLS.

A press communique issued by the Currency Office yesterday says:—

Tenders for Rs. 1,00,00,000 in six months' Treasury Bills dated from Monday to Saturday, September 25th to September 30th, were opened on September 22nd, and the total amount applied for was Rs. 3,82,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 97-14 will receive about 15 per cent. and above in full. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 97-15-1.

Intermediate Bills are offered for sale from Monday to Friday, September 25th to September 29th, at Rs. 98-1 per cent., and can be obtained between these dates from the Imperial Bank of India on payment at this rate.

Tenders will be received on Thursday, September 28th, 1922, for six months' Treasury Bills to be issued to the maximum amount of Rs. 1,00,00,000 under the conditions given in the Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 2010-F, dated the 19th September, 1922. The Bills will be dated at the option of the tenderer at any date from Monday to Saturday, October 2nd to October 7th.

B. B. & C. I. RY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

The second annual report (1921-22) of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union shows that the Union entered upon its second year with the month of April, 1922. During the last year the Union did more of constructive work there being peace and tranquility spreading in the undisturbed sky of Bombay.

The number of members throughout the year was fluctuating. The more the usefulness of the Union comes to be understood the more will the numbers swell in course of time. The branches at Ahmedabad, Surat, Bulsar and various junctions ought to show better progress.

The total income of the Union during the period under report amounted to Rs. 5,943, while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,739. An audited statement of accounts and balance sheet is attached herewith marked A.

The Union has hitherto tried to get due recognition by the Railway authorities by all legitimate means and methods, is trying to get decent housing and decent living wage and above all better treatment at the hand of the employers.

CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD.

On the 18th instant a meeting of the labourers was held in the hall of the Bombay Workmen's Institute, when Mr. Jhabvala presided. It being also the annual general meeting day of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Union Mr. Jhabvala in opening the proceedings of the meeting explained the work the Union had done in the course of the year under report. In doing so he submitted the annual report for adoption, which after being duly supported by the men was carried. After the election of the new Managing Committee for the year and speeches by Messrs. Bhucandas, Chargeman, B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops, Kursandas and others, the Chairman gave his concluding address in which he told the men that they had collected large funds for themselves which should be made use of by them for righteous purposes, that they should support their own self-supporting Kamgar Foundry, that they should bend together in large numbers and should so strengthen their Unions as to enable their successors to reap large benefits therefrom. If the men sowed the seed it would be their children who would be largely benefited. Mr. Jhabvala also announced that the Central Labour Board had now its schemes ready for a new Bombay monthly for the labourers, of which copies would be issued in English and Marathi to agitate labour questions. Thanks were then voted to Mr. Jhabvala and the meeting terminated.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Health report of Calcutta and the whole province of Bengal is satisfactory and is expected to remain so till the advent of the malarial season after cessation of rains. There is also a marked decline in infectious diseases. (A. P).

* * * *

On Saturday the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah convicted a well-to-do Mahomedan named Mahomad Asiff of poeessesing ilicit opium and fined rupees one thousand, accused pleading guilty. Accused was going in a taxi which was held up on Bally Bridge by Excise officers and a search being made one maund of opium worth five thousand rupees was found in the car. The opium was confiscated. (A. P.).

* * * *

A Calcutta message of Saturday's date, says, Fatalities on the occasion of Solar eclipse, though comparatively small, are reported. Several persons, the mostly new comers to the town from East Bengal, were reported missing, but volunteers and police restored them to their relatives. An old woman was knocked down by a motor car near the Bathing Ghat. Two dead bodies were found floating in the river. About a dozen people fainted but were brought round by medical volunteers. (A. P.).

* * * *

An Ahmedabad message of September 23rd says, a meeting of local Boarhs and Mahomedans was recently held under the presidentship of the Collector where speeches were made suggesting steps for preventnig in future, unpleasant fracas of the type that took place between them during the Mohoram holidays.

* * * *

A Simla message of September 22nd, says, a resolution has been issued by the Home Department announcing the terms and conditions upon which the members of Indian Educational Service (Women's Branch) may retire prematurely in consequence of the introduction of the reformed system of Government. (A. P.).

* * * *

The Delhi Arya Samaj in a mass meetnig unanimously passed a resolution expressing its "deep sense of indignation and dissatisfaction against the Punjab Government on the arrest of Shri Swami Shriddhanand Ji Maharaj, the revered leader of Arya Samaj.

* * * *

Colonel Gidney communicates to the press the letter which he has written to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy offering the services of his community for employment in the Near East.—(A. P.).

* * * *

Nawab of Chhatari has wired to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy on behalf of Moslem members of the U. P. Legislative Council requesting the Viceroy to bring to the notice of the Government in England the importance of an attitude of friendliness towards Turkey in settling the Near East problem and to give full consideration to the religious sentiments of the British Moslem Subjects.

* * * *

Returning pilgrims from Thaneswar (Kurukshetra) report several casualties among the crowd owing to great and disorderly rush on the banks of the sacred tank on the occasion of the Solar eclipse. There were to be found many mourners in the crowd that returned to Delhi main station on Saturday evening, who estimated casualties to be little over sixty. No definite information as to actual number of casualties is yet available.

* * * *

A Cawnpore message says, Hafiz Hidayat Husain, Bar-at Law, invited old boys and the local Trustees of the Aligarh University to meet Doctors Zianddin and Karim Hyder, who are visiting Cawnpore, and at a meeting presided over by Syed Habibullah, Dr. Zianuddin, a scheme for raising four lakhs for Duty Society, old boys contributing ten per cent of their pay and collecting at least six thousand from Cawnpore, was discussed and an influential committee was formed for the purpose with Hafiz Hafiz Khankaledin as patron.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagement.

TO-DAY.

Indian Toys and Glass Mfg. Co., Ld., ord. General Meeting (Messrs. Vijaysen and Co.) 100 Cowasji Patel St., 4-30 p.m.

FRIDAY SEPT. 29.

The Central Provinces Portland Cement Co., Ord. General. Meeting, Canada Bldg., Horaby Road, 12-30 p.m.

The Indian Automobile Co., Ltd., Ord. Genel. Meeting, Mint Road 2-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

Dussereh holiday: Bank closed.

The s. s. Naldera, with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races: Seventh Extra Meeting

Domestic Occurrences.

REQUIM HIGH MASS.

On Wednesday the 27th. instant, being first anniversary of the late Joseph Francis Rodrigues there will be Requim High mass at Mount Carmel Church, Bandra at 7 a.m. (S. T.) relatives and friends please accept this intimation.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions and who were asked to attend at High Court yesterday afternoon at 3-30 O'Clock, are required to attend this morning (Tuesday) the 26th instant at 11-30 O'Clock (S. T.).

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

GANDHI WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m., at Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar. Sjt. K. P. Khadilkor will preside.

Speakers:—Imamsaheb Ba Vajir, Sjt. Vallabhai J. Patel, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Sjt Kamar Ahmed, Pandit Mukhund Malaviya, Sjt. Manilal Kothere, Srimati Perin D. Naoroji, Sjt. Tripathi, Sjt. Abdool Hoosein Mitta and others.

BY BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All members and residents of the Bhuleshwar Ward are requested to join in the hawking of Khaddar to-day (Tuesday) at 8 a.m., the first day of the Gandhi Birthday Celebration Week.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Tuesday), when Messrs. Manilal Kothri, Immamsaheb Bazir and other prominent leaders will speak in connection with the mission of Gujrath Vidyapitha in national reconstruction. Mr. Vallabhai Patel will preside on the occasion.

BY "G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

From 26-9-22 to 2-10-22:—House-to-house hawking of Khadi by the Congress volunteers and Sarada Samaj ladies. The Congress Office Khadi shop will be open as usual from 7 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. throughout the week. The Sarada Samaj will conduct a Khadi shop at the Kirthikar's Wadi from 7 ta 9 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. throughout the week. The girls' 'mela' of the Samaj will go round the "G" Ward daily throughout the week.

To-day (Tuesday):—A twenty-four hour spinning demonstration by the Sarada Samaj Kirtikar's Wadi. (opposite Kastoorchand Mills) at 9 p.m. Subject: "Gandhi Week." Speakers: Mukund Malaviya, Vallabhai Patel Manilal Kothari, (Miss Perin Naoroji, K. P. Khadilkar, N. D. Savarkar, S. V. Puntambekar, B. N. Motiwalla, Kamar Ahmed, Abdoolhusein Ahmed, and R. Tripati.

Another twenty-four hours spinning competition will be held at Room No. 73, Elavia Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga Road, to-day (Tuesday).

This demonstration will be repeated on the 2nd proximo.

BY RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

On Thursday (the 28th instant in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall a meeting will be held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha at 3 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. Ramubhai Thakkar and Sumant Kavi will sing Rashtriya songs.

Another meeting will be held on Sunday (the 1st proximo) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 3 p.m. (S. T.). After the close of the meeting all ladies will join the general procession for going to Madhav Baug.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MAHATMAJI'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

29th September 1922, Public Meeting at 9 p.m., Tardeo, Kachrepatty.

30th September 1922, Procession at 3 p.m. (the route will be announced later on)

30th September 1922, Public Meeting at 9 p.m., Arthur Road (Jacobcirele).

1st October, 1922, Procession at 7-30 a.m. from Kamatipura.

1st October 1922, Public Meeting at p.m. Kamatipura Bazaar Road.

2nd October 1922, Public Meeting at 9 p.m. Chota Kaprasthan, Grant Road.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held this evening at 6-30 p.m. in their offices at Parel Road, near J. J. Hospital Tram junction.

GANDHI WEEK.

Under the auspices of the Mandhvi Mahila Mandal, a public meeting will be held on Wednesday the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m., at Bunder Road in the Hall of the Mandal, when speeches will be delivered by Dr. J. V. Vora, Shrimati Ratanbai, Shrimati Kuverbai andothers. Mrs. Sakinabai K. A. Somji will preside.

BOMBAY "G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) in Kirtikar's Wadi, near Dadar (B. B. & C. I.) Station at 9 p.m. (S.T.) on "Gandhi Week." The following will be among the speakers: Mukund Malviya, Vallbhai Patel, K. P. Khadilkar and Miss. Perin Naoroji.

FORTH-COMING MEETINGS.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM KAMGAR BHAGINI SAMAJ.

The First Annual Social Gathering of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Kamgar Bhagini Samaj will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of the Currimbhoy Institute Delisle Road, Lower Parel. Mrs. Jaiji Petit will preside.

GANDHI WEEK AND B. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at Kabnji Khetsi Wadi, Mint Road, Fort, when Mr. Murmaduke Pickthall will preside.

Speakers:—Sjt. Vallabhai J. Patel, Manilal Kothare, Sjt. Govindji Vassanji, Sjt. Kamar Ahmed, Sjt. Jeisookhai Mehta, Messrs. B. F. Bharucha, Nariman and others.

BOMBAY DAXINI BRAHMIN'S CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.

The adjourned Special General Meeting of the Bombay Daxini Brahmins' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., takes place on Sunday (the 1st proximo) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Saraswati Hall of the Aryan Education Society's School, Angre's Wadi, Girgaon.

RAM MOHAN RAY ANIVERSARY.

In connection with the 89 th aniversary of the death of Raja Ram Mohan, there will be held a divine service in the morning at 8 tomorrow (Wednesday). In the evening at 6-30 p.m. there will be a public lecture in Marathi by Mr. G. Y. Chitnis All are invited to attend.

TRAMWAY STRIKE.

A Company's communique says:—

The service was further extended on Monday from Pydhownie to Tardeo. The services now running are as follows:—

Sassoon Dock to Museum—Cars every 6 minutes.

Museum to Opera House—Cars every 5 minutes.

Flora Fountain to Opera House—Cars every 5 minutes.

Museum to Victoria Gardens via Girgaum—Cars every 5 minutes.

Museum to Tardeo via Market—Cars every 5 minutes.

Museum to Pydhownie via Market—Cars every 7 minutes.

Museum to Victoria Gardens via Kalbadevi—Cars every 5 minutes.

Museum to J. J. Hospital via Kalbadevi—Cars every 5 minutes.

The number of cars out day by day and the number of men working is showir below:—

18th instant—Cars out 32, men working 382.
19th instant—Cars out 48, men working 601.
20th instant—Cars out 73, men working 654.
21st instant—Cars out 78, men working 723.
22nd instant—Cars out 96, men working 843.
23rd instant—Cars out 103, men working 873.
24th instant—Cars out 103, men working 899.
25th inst.—Cars out 122, men working 1,007.

350 candidate conductors and 210 candidate drivers have so far been engaged. As a consequence of the advertisement appearing on the cars of vacancies for conductors and drivers, the Company's Colaba Depot has today been besieged by applicants. The places of the men on strike could easily be filled in a few days if necessary. It is known, however, that intimidation is still going on, which prevents many men from returning. As an example, to-day we received a letter from a driver of 13 years' good service and he writes as follows:—

"I, the undersigned Driver No. ———, beg to say that I am residing at ———. There some members of the Tramway Union are also living and since the time of the strike I am caught in the greatest difficulty. Those members do not let me come out and threaten of killing me and serious molesting; therefore, send help to me and I shall attend my work.

"I shall thank you to do this, please."

The help asked for has been rendered and he is now free.

TAJ STRIKE.

The men met at Wellington Mews last evening, said the Rosary and the Litany of the Saints. They then sat down to discuss the following points enunciated by the Catholic Social Guild publications: Different kinds of wages:—

(a) Time-wage which ensures a fixed sum to the worker and avoids the danger of excessive strain. It, however, deprives the better man of the premium of his natural gifts. (b) Piece-wage favours the diligent and the rapid worker. It is liable to entail the serious drawback of subordinating quality to quantity. (c) Nominal-wage is the actual sum agreed upon and paid. (d) Real-wage is the purchasing power of that sum. Since the prices of commodities have risen it will perhaps buy less though the actual wage received by a worker may be greater than it was ten years ago. (e) Current-wage is the wage actually given either generally or in a particular locality. (f) Standard-wage usually indicates an acceptable tariff fixed or agreed upon in certain employments. (g) Contract-wage is the wage actually agreed upon, and suggests that the agreement has been arrived at not on any grounds of justice, but rather as a result of the employer's need of labour and the applicant's need of some sustenance, however inadequate. (h) Just-wage is the true value of the work considered in itself. A man has a right to live. He can only live by the goods of nature. He obtains these goods by some exercise of energy, which is called labour or work. That work is the ground of his claim for sustenance. The equivalence between work done and wage paid constitutes the justice of the transaction. (i) Living-wage is the one which enables the well-conducted and thrifty workman to live in reasonable comfort. The living-wage may be: (1) a personal wage, i.e., one which is measured by the individual needs of the worker; (2) a family-wage or that which suffices to meet the requirements of the workman as the bread-winnner of the family. On an average a family consists of the parents with four or five children. (j) Minimum-wage is understood that amount below which the wage may not legally descend. This wage may refer to the personal or the family wage, to the rate per number of hours, for piece-work or for overtime.

The strikers after discussing the above points with reference to the Taj and the Green's, knelt down, said their prayers and dispersed after visiting the Wodehouse Church.

BOXING IN PARIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Paris.—In a twenty round boxing match for the Light Heavyweight Championship of the World, the Senegalese, Battling Siki, beat Carpentier in the sixth round. From the second round Siki demonstrated increasing superiority, badly punishing his opponent whose eyes, by the fifth round, were badly swollen. The sixth round opened in a most fierce fashion. Siki effectively hit out with right and left, flooring Carpentier who was unable to rise. The referee declared Siki had lost on foul, believing he had tripped the Frenchman. The latter was carried off with a sprained ankle. He was bleeding freely and only semi-conscious. The judges subsequently reversed the refree's decision and awarded Siki the decision on a knock-out.

SIKI'S VICTORY OVER CARPENTIER.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Paris messages express an opinion that Georges Carpentier threw the fight with "Battling" Siki away, treating him as of no account in the first two rounds; and they think that Carpentier's great fighting days are over.

Siki's victory was greeted with extraordinary popularity, and the spectators were most indignant at the referee's decision.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

RESTRICTION ON HALALCORES TO BE MODIFIED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding, when it was decided to refer the Commissioner's letter, asking Government for the loan of an expert operating surgeon, to the Medical Relief Committee, as there were many independent Indians available for the purpose. Much discussion was held on an item of expenditure of Rs. 33,000 over the Malabar Hill Reservoir, for building quarters, etc., the money being spent without the previous sanction of either the Corporation, or the Standing Committee. The Commissioner frankly admitted the mistake of his department. Mr. Byramji, however, wanted to make an example of the culprit, as such a thing had taken place twice, and he was strongly supported by other members. Mr. Joshi's amendment was to the effect that the discussion should serve only as a warning to the executive, without their being punished for their delinquencies. However, the Corporation decided to give the necessary sanction without taking any further steps in the matter.

The proposition authorising the Secretary, with the permission of the President, not to place before the Corporation any letters containing "worthless" suggestions was referred to a Committee.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner asking them, in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital, to go to the Government asking them for the loan of an expert operating surgeon and one of the physicians in their service to advise as to the fittings of the operating theatre and other sections of the hospital for which special fittings would be required.

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the Municipal Commissioner's proposals be accepted. He said they had no other alternative, but to approach Government in the matter of a loan of an expert.

Mr. J. Fry seconded.

Mr. A K. Pai moved an amendment that some independent Indian medical men like the surgeons from the "Charak Clinic" or Dr. Bhajeker, or others be invited to act with the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said it was a matter of surprise to him that there should be no independent Indian medical men on the board for consultation. He was surprised that the Commissioner had failed to recommend any such name and that it was left to a layman to do so. It was wrong on their part to go to Government, directly, without making any enquiries in the matter.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy moved another amendment that the question be referred to the Medical Relief Committee for consideration.

Dr. Vora seconded, and Mr. Pai withdrew his amendment in favour of Mr. Byramji's.

The Commissioner said the building was under construction and they wanted the work of consultation done as soon as possible. Government had given them the services of an expert and the Corporation were only asking for the services of some more experts. The work required to be expedited as much as possible, hence the request.

Mr. N. M. Joshi did not think that anybody could have any objection to have a Committee of three persons. It was better to have three experts than one, for if there were a mistake it could be found out by the others.

The amendment of Mr. Byramji was adopted.

ILLEGAL EXPENDITURE.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commissioner and the Standing Committee's resolution, sanctioning an item of Rs. 33,000 which was expended on the Malabar Hill Reservoir works, on the Fire Brigade station and quarters of the Reservoir Attendant and Municipal Staff. The sanction of the Corporation was not obtained beforehand and the Commissioner now asked for the same.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved sanctioning the expenditure in the terms of the letter and the resolution.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy moved an amendment referring the matter to the Water Supplies Committee for report. He said the expenditure had been incurred without the sanction of even the Commissioner, or the Standing Committee. It was not a mistake, as was said by Dr. Javle, for the Commissioner had said that the work was to be put down as "specific" in the accounts. Nobody's sanction had been secured by the officer-in-charge. The estimates ought to have been prepared in the first instance, and submitted to the proper authorities for sanction, but that had not been done. Somebody was at fault and they wanted to find out who that was as that was not the first time such a thing was done. In regard to the Bandra Slaughter House a large amount was spent for building a structure, which had to be pulled down shortly afterwards. It was the rate-payers' money they were wasting and they had a responsibility in the matter.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, seconding, said he was glad that Mr. Byramji, for the first time, had moved such an amendment. The Commissioner's letter contained a laboured apology, and had convinced none. The long and short of it was that the executive had spent Rs. 33,000 of which the Corporation knew nothing. He was sorry that the Commissioner had tried to gloss over the whole affair and make out some sort of justification, but he had failed.

The Commissioner said he was not there to defend the action of the executive, for he admitted that a mistake had been made by them. They did not want to conceal their mistake and they had come to the Corporation for sanction.

Mr. Marzban asked that the item be sanctioned.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said this was not the first time that the Commissioner had come to them in such a manner. On the former occasion the Commissioner had given them an assurance that such a thing would not occur again. The Corporation had legal responsibility in the matter, to the rate-payers, as they held their funds in their hands on trust. The whole matter could not be hushed up, in the way it was tried to be. The Executive were trying to take as much power in their hands as possible by these tactics.

Dr. Vicgas said it was not the first time that the Commissioner had come before them as a culprit. His action was illegal and *ultra vires*. He thanked Mr. Byramji for moving an amendment of this nature for the first time.

Sir D. M. Petit said if he had not known Mr. Clayton, he would have been influenced by the remarks of the previous speakers. But whenever he committed a mistake the Commissioner came to them and frankly admitted it. He hoped the executive would take a warning from the discussion that had taken place and be more careful in the future. They should now sanction the expenditure, said Sir Dinsha.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram defended the action of the Commissioner, and said there was no dishonesty in the matter.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said it was very difficult to decide either way definitely. He wanted to know, however, what the Accountant was doing. Did the Accountant sanction the amount on the budget grant? He ought to be their watchdog in such matters and he wanted to know what the account had done in the matter. He hoped however that with the discussion that had already taken place the executive would take a warning, and he wanted to add those words to the original resolution. He moved accordingly.

Mr. Pai seconded.

Dr. Javle, in replying, said the item was covered by the budget grant; only Rs. 7,000 were not covered.

The original motion was then passed by 19 voting for it and 18 against. A poll was demanded and the result was that 21 voted for and 4 against. The original proposition was passed.

RESTRICTION ON HALALCORES.

The following letter from the Tramway Company was recorded:—

"With reference to your letter intimating the Corporation's desire that the restrictions against Halalcores travelling in this Company's cars might be removed, I have the honour to say that the subject has been considered by my Board of Directors and they have decided to modify the present rule so as not to absolutely debar members of that community from travelling in the cars. Instructions have, therefore, been issued that when cleanly clothed and not obviously flaunting their calling or otherwise being objectionable to other passengers they may travel in the cars."

The Corporation passed the following resolution:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report exhaustively (1) how the public lighting of the City is supervised by the Roads Department of the Municipality; (2) what staff it has for the purpose; (3) what is the maximum time taken up by the Gas Company to carry out the requirements in regard to defective or inadequate lighting brought to their notice by the Municipal Staff; (4) whether any deduction is or was ever made from the Gas Company's bills for defective or irregular lighting in accordance with clause 18 of their contract and if so, (5) what was the amount so deducted in each of the last five years, namely, from 1917-18 to 1921-22."

The Corporation referred the undermentioned resolution to the Procedure. Rules Committee for consideration and report, on the motion of Mr. H. P. Mody:—

"That in cases of letters addressed to the President or Corporation which offer worthless suggestions only, the Secretary be authorized, with the approval and consent of the President, to inform the writers thereof that their communications are not worth placing before the Corporation."

The Corporation then adjourned.

SWAMI SHRADHANAND'S CASE

REFUSES TO GIVE DEFENCE

AMRITSAR, Sept. 22.

In the Court of Mr. Banwarilal, Magistrate, to-day after three more prosecution witnesses namely Police Superintendent, Macpherson and two patwaris had appeared, Swami Shradhanand made his statement. He said that it was among the duties of a sanyasi to proceed wherever people were suffering trouble for the sake of truth and Dharama and to exhort them to remain peaceful and to bless them for remaining unflinching by the side of truth. That was his object in coming over from Delhi and the residents of Delhi, Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians alike, had charged him with a message to the Shromani Committee that they were prepared to serve their Akali brethren in every way. When he reached Akal Takht a dewan was being held and the Jatha proceeding to Guru-ka-Bagh that morning was already seated. There he delivered the message which had been entrusted to him. Then there was another speech lasting for three or four minutes and the Jatha proceeded to the Golden Temple and thence to Guru-ka-Bagh. The translation of the bulk of his speech which the police had placed before the Court was very nearly correct although not in the order in which he had made the various statements. In addition to this the police had brought forward additional evidence in which there were certain misstatements. Some of the witnesses had stated that police dispersed the Akalis who went to chop wood. But what accused saw was that they were beaten with the tops of mounted lathis and injuries were inflicted on the chest, and temples. Blood flowed from some of them and some after having been felled to the ground were kicked on the necks. If all this meant dispersal then the police were merely dispersing the Akalis. When, leaving the spot, he and others started towards the conveyances, he was shown the warrant for his arrest. The Sub-Inspector serving the warrant said that he had been going about for a long time with that warrant and had looked for me in the Congress and other buildings which showed that the officer issuing that warrant had none of the incidents of that day of Guru-ka-Bagh before him. The statement, concluded the Swami, was made only to make the true facts available to the public and not to enter upon his defence. Without meaning any disrespect to the Magistrate trying the case he refused to take any part in the proceedings of the Court.

The case was adjourned to September 25.

NEW MUNICIPAL ELECTORAL ROLL.

DUTIES OF VOTERS.

The following has been sent to us for publication:—

The Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party begs to inform the public of Bombay that the preliminary list of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled as voters is said to be in the Press and will be available to the public at any of the Municipal Ward offices in the city on or before the 9th October.

Eligible voters who have not yet registered their names and those who find that their names are not in the list are requested to apply to the Municipal Commissioner for registration of their names, giving full particulars, or to come to the undermentioned address as early as possible.

The attention of all persons—men and women—who pay a monthly rent of Rs. 10 or more is invited to the subjoined rules extracted from Sections 19-21 of the Bombay Municipal Act as amended.

JETHALAL V. VORA,
Hon. Secretary,
The Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party,
Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum,
or
Barbhai Moholla, Mandvi.

1. On or before the first October the Municipal Commissioner shall prepare a list of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as votors of wards.

2. The list of voters of wards shall be made in separate lists called Ward Lists, containing the names of persons entitled to be enrolled as voters of the respective wards.

3. In preparing the ward lists the Commissioner shall enter therein the names of the persons entitled to be enrolled, whether such persons be individuals, companies, firms, undivided families or other associations or bodies of individuals, and shall also enter the names of persons who are entitled to be enrolled as the trustees of any building or land.

4. If individual members of any company, firm, undivided family or other association or body so entered, or if trustees whose names are so entered, are entitled to be enrolled on their own separate account, the Commissioner shall enter their names in the list separately.

5. The Commissioner shall publish the list, prepared as aforesaid, by causing a printed copy thereof to be fixed for public inspection in a conspicuous position on every Municipal office on or before the 9th October and to be kept so fixed during the remaining days of October. Printed copies thereof shall also be delivered to any person requiring the same, on payment of the prescribed fee.

6. On or before the 10th October the Commissioner shall give notice by advertisement in the local newspapers of the publication of the said list and of the place at which and the fee for which copies of it may be obtained.

7. Every person whose name is not in the list so published and who claims to have it inserted therein shall, on or before the 1st November, give notice in writing of his claim to the Commissioner.

8. If the name of any person is entered as a voter in more than one ward list, he may, by notice in writing, which he shall give to the Commissioner on or before the 1st November, choose for which one of those wards he shall be entitled to vote.

9. The Commissioner shall, on some one of the first fifteen days of November, revise the list prepared as aforesaid.

10. He shall, for this purpose, hear the claims, objections and applications which have been duly made as aforesaid in open office, giving three clear days' notice of the holding of the inquiry by written notice served upon each claimant, person objecting and applicant and upon each person objected to, and also fixed on some conspicuous place in every municipal office.

11. The Commissioner shall insert in the list the name of every person who has duly claimed to have his name inserted therein and whose claim is proved to the Commissioner's satisfaction.

12. The Commissioner shall not retain the name of one person in more than one ward list. If any person whose name has been entered in more than one ward list has not chosen as aforesaid, the Commissioner shall determine for which one of those words he shall be entitled to vote.

13. The Commissioner may adjourn the hearing of any matter under this section from time to time, so that no adjourned meeting be held after the fifteenth of November.

14. In the event of the Commissioner rejecting any claim, objection or choice duly made, the claimant or objector or person aggrieved may, at any time within five days after such rejection, apply to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, and the said Chief Judge or such other Judge of the Small Cause Court as he may nominate shall, within twenty-five days after receipt of such application, and after such inquiry as he deems necessary, make such order for correcting the list or otherwise as shall seem to him fit, and his order shall be conclusive.

15. When the list prepared as aforesaid has been revised by the Commissioner and corrected in compliance with any order passed in this behalf by the authority mentioned in the preceding section, a printed copy thereof, signed by the Commissioner, shall be the Municipal Election Roll and shall come into operation on the 20th of December and continue in operation for the twelve months beginning on that day.

16. Printed copies of the Municipal Election Roll shall be delivered to any person requiring the same, on payment of the prescribed fee.

MOVEMENTS OF PANDITJI & HAKIMJI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Babu Rajendra Prasad returned to-day from Multan.

Pundit Malaviya went straight to Amritsar, and the other two are halting at Lahore.

SELF-GOVT. FOR INDIA.

FAVOURED BY BRITISH COTTON WORKERS.

A PUBLIC DECLARATION.

Free Trade and Indian Import Duties provided two of the chief subjects of discussion at the closing Conference of the United Textile Workers' Association, says the "Manchester Guardian" writing in mail week.

As on many previous occasions, the Conference expressed its steadfast adhesion to the principles of Free Trade. In a report on the Indian Import Duties, a Sub-Committee of representatives of the textile workers in the House of Commons explained how political and religious agitation in India had raised a state of feeling there "most inimical to Lancashire trade," and recommended the industry to issue a declaration showing the people of India that not only does Lancashire desire the development of Self-Government in India, but also the giving to Turkey of powers of control in her own territories, subject to a guarantee that the rights of minorities will be safeguarded. In supporting a resolution urging the British Government to make "friendly representations" to the Indian Legislature for a favourable reconsideration of the Import Duties on Lancashire cotton goods, on the ground that such duties are prejudicial to Indian workers as well as to the Lancashire industry, Mr. Tom Shaw, M. P., and other speakers emphasised the views of the Sub-Committee, and Mr. Joeph Cross, the General Secretary, suggested the sending of a Lancashire Commission to cotton centres in India, with the object of creating a better understanding between the workers of the two countries.

A PUBLIC STATEMENT.

A long report was presented on the relations of India and this country, particularly in connection with the Indian Import Duties. It pointed out that the Secretary of State had explained to the Legislative Council that as India now had Home Rule she had full control of her own fiscal arrangements. A statement was made to the Council by Messrs. T. Shaw, M.P., J. Bell, M.P., A. Davies, M.P., and R. Graham, M.P., to the effect that political and religious agitation had raised a state of feeling in India, which was most inimical to Lancashire trade, that Lancashire goods had been burned in public places, and that if Lancashire was to regain its trade with India this feeling of hostility must be turned into one of friendship. The statement continued:

We recommend that a public declaration be made on behalf of the textile workers of Lancashire that not only are we in favour of the encouragement and development of Self-Government in India, but are also in favour of peace with Turkey which will give to the latter country self-control in her own territories, provided that she gives a guarantee that the rights of minorities will be safeguarded. By these means, and these alone, we believe that India can be pacified and the Indian people made friendly towards us.

We desire to draw the attention of the Legislative Council to the fact that not only India but the whole of the Middle East is at present unfriendly, and that the consequences of our foreign policy, if it be pursued in the future on the lines of the past, will inevitably lead to a catastrophe for the Lancashire textile workers which is terrible to contemplate.

Mr. Tom Shaw, M.P., moved a resolution urging the Government to make friendly representations to the Indian Legislature with the view of obtaining favourable reconsideration of the duties imposed on Lancashire cotton goods imported into India, "believing that taxation is prejudicial to the interests of the consumers." Since Mr. Chamberlain had presented them with the accompliished fact of a differential duty on Lancashire goods in India that country had been given a limited amount of Self-Government. He was not opposed to the Government of India Act. (Hear hear.) On the contrary, he thought it ought to be tremendously extended, so that the Indians would be able to manage their own country, instead of representation being confined to a very small section of the people, and that a section not particularly interested in the conditions of manual workers. When he was at the India Office, Mr. Montagu told them that he could not interfere now because the India Government had a right to deal with its own interior affairs. But there was nothing to prevent the British Government making friendly representations to the India Government that this tax was not only unfair to Lancashire but that it did not benefit the Indian worker, though it helped to put more money into the pockets of Indian millowners, who were already making tremendous profits—over 50 per cent on the average.

Mr. Joseph Cross, the General Secretary, said that the whole opposition in India had changed since the cotton workers of Lancashire approached Lord Morley, then Viceroy of India, (?) to get an improvement in the Factory Acts of India. The result of their efforts was beneficial to the workers in the cotton mills of India. To-day, he considered it would be advantageous to the cotton workers in both countries if an effort were made to create a friendly understanding between them. It might be desirable even to send a Commission to Bombay and other cotton centres in India with that object in view, and in the meantime to send a deputation representative of every cotton district in Lancashire and the adjacent counties to the India Office and the Government.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Correspondence Summarised.

COMPANY MEETINGS.—Mr. K. Krishna Swami Rao of Mysore is of opinion that the shareholders of new companies can only remedy the unfortunate lot which is theirs in the Company meetings due to the arbitrary actions of the Directors, by seeking the help of the Court.

MAIL TRAINS TO NORTHERN INDIA.—Mr. S. G. Gandhi complains about the inconvenient timings of the different Mail trains from Bombay to Northern India and requests the Railway authorities so to arrange the timings as to remove all these grievances of the passengers.

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

C. K. N. S.—You have not signed your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Tuesday, September 26, 1922.

INDIA AND THE NEAR EAST.

Paris is—or was yesterday—paying tributes to Lord Curzon, "to whose sincere desire to avoid war M. Poincare testified after the conference had concluded." It must be quite a new experience for Lord Curzon, the man most hated on the continent of Europe, to find himself popular even for a moment, and we may doubt whether he is enjoying the experience since his pleasure is to ride roughshod over opposite opinions and in this case he has had to yield his whole position. The French are willing to forget how he and his Confederates abetted Greece in the atrocious war which has laid waste the fairest provinces of Asia Minor, now that he has at last confessed, though tacitly, the error of his ways; and we would be as generous as the French, if we were in the same position with them. But we cannot forget, as British subjects, that a solemn pledge was given us in England's name, that Asia Minor. Thrace and Constantinople would be left to Turkish sovereignty; that the Greek adventure of the British Government was a breach of faith with India, and that Lord Curzon was a party to that breach of faith, which has been the cause of an incredible amount of human suffering. England can be reconciled with India, but Lord Curzon never. He is in the same boat with Lloyd George and Sir Basil Zaharoff, who all, in the opinion of the Indian nation, ought to be impeached if only to elucidate their motives in the Greek adventure. All three are British subjects, yet they jeopardised the British Empire for the love of Greece, a third-rate foreign Power whose only strength is the support of certain international financiers. When international finance outweighs imperial interests with the rulers of the British Empire, it is high time that the system was reformed or ended.

The feeling of the Indian nation so far is that the present change in British policy is due in the first place to the logic of events, and in the second to the attitude of France and Italy. We personally believe that the Government of India has had a lot to do with bringing it about; but nothing in the news from England suggests as much, so how can India be expected to realise it? We have often complained of the "bad publicity" obtained by the Government of India in spite of—or perhaps because of—an elaborate machinery of "Information." Everything calculated to offend the feelings of the people is made known, while matters that would give them pleasure are kept dark. The machinery of Government is used for attack and argument against the people's well-known views, and where the Government is working in accordance with those views, as we believe to be the case at present on the Turkish Question, the people are allowed no knowledge of its efforts. That is because the Government is not the Government of India, but the agent in India of the British Government, and content to be so. When it becomes the Government of India, representing India boldly in the counsels of the Empire, that will be Swaraj; and no amount of "Indianising of the Services" can make, Indians forget that, while that Swaraj is withheld from them, they are without a Government in the sense that other nations have a Government; that they are disinherited and outcast from the British Commonwealth of nations. Indians, who accept the posts under Government as if that "Indianisation" were the nation's aim, are regarded by the people as no less than traitors. For the crying need of India is Swaraj, and to talk of "progressive Indianisation" is to beg the question, and defer consideration of that crying need. Swaraj could be obtained with the Government of India as at present constituted; and as the need is present, must be so obtained or relegated to an undefined future, as the end of wretched struggles. For the Government of India to take the Indian nation into its confidence regarding all the efforts which are being made for the solution of the Turkish Question in the way desired by Indians, would be a step in the right direction; since it would show that the Government of India did regard the people of India as, to some extent, its constituents and acknowledge some responsibility towards them.

We would warn the Indian people that the struggle is not ended yet. In Reuter's telegram as to the composition of the conference which is to be summoned to discuss and possibly decide the Turkish Question, the countries which are to be invited to participate are named; but Russia is not mentioned in the list. The omission is the less intelligible because Mustafa Kemal Pasha long ago made it quite clear that he will not —cannot honourably—make peace separately from Russia. His refusal to accept the project of a conference from which Russia is deliberately excluded, after that clear statement of his, will no doubt be used as an excuse for saying that the Allies did all they could for Turkey, conceded all her claims, but the Turks proved still *intransigeants* and asked for more—an excuse to carry on the struggle on behalf of Greek pretensions—an excuse for further wars. The Government of India should insist on Russia being admitted to the conference on an equal footing with Jugo-Slavia; and Bulgaria and Azerbaijan should also be invited. Government should also insist on the discussion at the said conference of the question of the Muslim Holy Places and the status of the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire, to the end that the whole Khilafat Question may be settled once for all in accordance with the solemn pledges given by England to the various peoples and to India. If this is done and the Indian People are informed of the negotiations step by step, it will be the greatest advance yet made towards that unanimity of Government and people, which is true Swaraj.

A STRAIN ON GOODWILL.

In answer to a question in the Legislative Assembly regarding the insult by two British soldiers to two Indian Members of the Council of State—Khan Bahadur Amin-ul-Islam, I. G. of Registration, Bengal, and Chaudhuri Mahomed Ismail Khan at Ambala, the following official statement was made:

"A report of the incident was received and an enquiry was immediately instituted by the Officer Commanding, Ambala Brigade Area. At the request of the Officer Commanding, the Hon. Mr. Chaudhari Muhammad Ismail Khan proceeded to Ambala, identified one of the soldiers concerned, and on receiving an apology has expressed his desire that the matter should be dropped. I have also ascertained from the Hon. Khan Bahadur Amin-ul-Islam personally that he too does not desire to pursue the matter. Instructions have been issued to all commands of Districts and independent brigades to impress on all officers commanding British Units, the necessity of instructing their men in the proper manner of treating Indians. Lectures are given on the subject to British troops by experienced officers of the Indian army. A pamphlet on the subject is in the possession of all British officers. In all such cases, disciplinary action is invariably taken by the military authorities unless, as often happens, the offenders are tried by civil courts. In each and every case a telegraphic report is at once made to Army Headquarters."

It is gratifying to learn from the above that one of the soldiers concerned was made to eat humble pie by apologising to Chaudhuri Mahomed Ismail Khan, and that "instructions have been issued to all commands of districts and independent brigades to impress on all officers commanding British units the necessity of instructing their men in the proper manner of treating Indians." But, that it should have been necessary in this age of goodwill to India to issue such orders is a tragic confession of how little British mentality has changed, in spite of the cameraderie and common sacrifices engendered by the war. There was a time not long ago, when Indian sentiment was flattered with the platitudinous utterances of British politicians. The war is over and British statesmen feel no longer the need for hypocrisy; nor do the majority of Britishers, in whose view Indians are an inferior race to be ruled and ordered about by the racially superior European—Britisher included!

Standing orders of Government on "the proper manner of treating Indians" are not a matter of to-day. In spite of them bad manners of the British —soldier and civilian—are matters of almost everyday occurrence. The feeling at the bottom of all cases of wanton, unprovoked insult to, and assault on, Indians is one of racial arrogance—whether it be at Ambala or Colaba (Bombay). The existing system of political slavery to British Imperialism, under which Indians are held is responsible for the arrogance of Britishers. If they felt that Indians had a national Government capable of vindicating their national honour, we dare say such incidents as insulting Indians, high and low, would not occur, and if they ever occurred, then a national Government would know how to deal with the matter. Apologies, wrung from unwilling persons under stress of political necessity, will not avail against the spirit of racial arrogance which animates so many Britishers, and even Lord Morley was constrained to admit that bad manners were a crime in India. The Government of India have accepted the Morleyan dictum; but the difficulty is in enforcing the standing orders of Government. In many cases of bad manners, insults and assaults, complaints of injured parties are lightly brushed aside because either they are politically outlaws or they do not occupy the status which alone will compel higher officialdom to take prompt notice thereof. If the Government of India felt as keenly as their latest admission implies, they would not hesitate to take drastic measures against those who are guilty of such bad manners. Mr. Lionel Curtis, the sponsor of Dyarchy, admitted that "no political reform has the least chance of success unless the Government of India deals decisively with the small class of Europeans, who all unconsciously, are undermining the only foundation upon which it can rest." Mr. Curtis felt that "wherever a case of wanton and unprovoked insult is proved, the Government of India should have power to order the culprit to leave the country." Unfortunately, the impression is that the Government of India have reserved such power to be exercised in the case of Britishers who enjoy the esteem and confidence of Indians.

However good the intentions of Government may be, we feel that so long as insults to Indians by Britishers are lightly treated, no goodwill can ever be established between the two communities, in spite of the so-called reforms and the ostentatious hob-nobbing of a few individuals with men in power. Whether it be a case of insult by soldiers or discourtesy by civilians, the Government of India ought to make up their minds to deal firmly with the culprits, whether they be humble soldiers or members of the bloated Civil Service. We have in view the treatment meted out to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya by the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar. The latter's explanation was "that he was acting in the execution of his duty and could not be interrupted by Pandit Malaviya who attempted to engage him in argument. He instructed the Superintendent of Police to have the Pandit removed, and returned to supervise the action of the police. He regrets that circumstances compelled him to refuse his attention to Pandit Malaviya, whom he had no wish to treat with anything but respect and courtesy" only aggravates the offence. We do not know whether the Government of India consider the explanation satisfactory; we know, however, that the public do not. If a venerable leader like the Pandit could be roughly handled, what wonder that others cannot escape worse treatment? The contemptible "natives of India" may "swallow a gnat", but as a Calcutta journal remarks, "they cannot swallow a camel." Such incidents as the Ambala and Amritsar ones, put an undue strain on whatever goodwill is existing between the two communities and make Indians realise the impotence of so-called political reforms, which fail to reach the root of the evil in India.

Notes of the Day

Retrenchment of Moral Virtues.

The gallant Knight of Tiwana, the irrepressible Sir Umar Hayat Khan, is always fresh, always engaging in his bluntness, ever refreshing because he never minces matters and ineffably amusing because of his freedom from the taint of political agitation. These qualities lend particular charm to his utterances. For this reason his views on the treatment of political prisoners have additional interest. In the course of the debate on the treatment of political prisoners, Sir Umar scouted the idea of treating political offenders gently. Sir Umar is a swash-buckler, who, like Hannibal Chollop, in his devotion to "rational liberty," carries "a brace of revolving pistols"—not in his pocket but in his mouth. Naturally, gentle treatment does not appeal to him, especially in the case of the "man"—obviously Mahatma Gandhi—"who stirred up mischief." Sir Umar Hayat, with an unrelenting sense of—proportion, proceeded to observe that "a man who started and carried on a propaganda that resulted in murders was himself a murderer" and he "should be treated as he deserved." There is nothing novel in this observation but as it comes from the Knight of Tiwana's revolving pistols it has the value of a quasi-judicial *obiter dictum*. But where Sir Umar has floundered amid confusion—due to his burning but righteous indignation—is when he said "they (?) were worse offenders than their poor dupes who in the long run generally suffered most." Evidently, here, Sir Umar Hayat has two classes of political offenders in his mind, the abetting and the abetted, and his point was that the abetted, being the dupes, deserve some consideration. But without suggesting any method of relief for their sufferings, he was so carried away by his emotions that he ended by denouncing both. At this point some liveliness was imparted by Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, indiscreetly, it seems, letting his feelings overpower him and interjecting "You speak of the Punjab, of course?" "No, of India", was the reverberating thunder that emanated from the martial throat of this modern knight-errant, followed by the pathetic protest from the same quarter against converting jails into charitable institutions. Charity, forsooth! These are days of war-born economy, and Lord Inchcape is shortly coming to do his business. Where then does any question of charity come in? The Government cannot afford to spend anything unnecessarily and they must, therefore, be very sparing in distributing charity, humanity and, above all, gentleness. At any rate, that is what this gallant Geddes of extravagance in human feelings advises the Government to do and they will, we feel sure, profit by the recommendation.

Imperial Wireless.

The news that the Government of the Union of South Africa, after careful consideration of the various methods which have been proposed for connecting South Africa with other parts of the Empire by radio, have decided to carry out their portion of the Imperial Scheme by entering into a contract with the Marconi Company, together with the recent decision of the Australian Government to take a similar course and the fact that the Canadian Government has granted a license to the Canadian Marconi Company to operate on its behalf powerful stations at Vancouver and Montreal, knocks the bottom out of the necessity for "State Ownership" upon which so much stress was laid by the Norman Committee. The action of these Dominions, who have had the benefit of the report of the Norman Committee and the subsequent Technical Commission, the almost fanatical support of the same by the British G. P. O. and the advice of their own experts shows that none of them intend to accept mismanagement by the British G. P. O. even if this is cloaked under the veil of "unified control." It further shows that three responsible Dominions are of opinion that control by Government by means of a license or contract with private enterprise is not only possible but that they consider private enterprise in contract with Government is the most efficient and economical method of providing radio communication with the rest of the world. While these decisions have been arrived at in the other parts of the Empire, the facilities which will be provided for India in this respect, are still under consideration, and from the vague, evasive and inaccurate replies given to questions by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in the Legislative Assembly on the 6th of September, it would appear that the Government of India is forced to accept the scheme recommended by the Technical Commission. This is only a slight improvement on the Norman proposals and from the reports of the Norman Committee and Technical Commission it can be abundantly proved that the proposed station for India will afford nothing approaching a continuous commercial service to other parts of the Empire and that it is financially unsound. Communiques, statements and lectures reported in the English Press, all of which were propaganda on behalf of the Norman Scheme and control by the British General Post Office, have been careful to give no inkling of the trend of events in the Dominions. In fact the G. P. O. by means of vaguely and craftily worded statements and "announcements" has been at some pains to hide these and to give the impression that the Norman-Eccles Scheme is making excellent progress and that the Dominions have cheerfully accepted it. This is now known to be not correct; the Norman scheme has been completely discredited; and if India can successfully insist on private contracts, she will obtain the same facilities as the Dominions, without extra cost or risk and under adequate safeguards.

Development Chawls and Mill-owners.

At a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, one of the members wanted to know whether certain mill-owners desired that the chawls built by the Development Directorate should be leased to them. The reply given on behalf of the Government was that in one case it was so. Government might have conveniently stated which millowner it was who had expressed such a desire. However, it is we think absolutely bad in principle—and practice—to lease the chawls built by the Development Department to the mill-owners or any other private capitalistic agency. If these chawls are made over to the capitalists, to be let in turn by them to their employees, it will put into the hands of the capitalists a convenient means of oppressing their workmen and of keeping the latter always subservient. The mentality of the Bombay capitalists being what it is to day, we may take it that they would not fail to take advantage of the power which the control of the chawls gives them in order to coerce their workmen to remain their wage-slaves under all disabilities. The threat of turning out the workmen and their families into the streets can always be used against discontented workmen, to prevent them from going on strike to enforce an improvement in their lot. It would be the greatest betrayal of the proletariat in Bombay were the Government to play into the hands of the capitalists by transferring to them the control of the chawls built by the Development Directorate. The best way would be to vest the control of the chawls in the Municipality,—which under its new constitution is bound to be more sympathetic to the masses—under such guarantees as may be necessary for the upkeep of the chawls and the recoupment of the cost of building and interest thereon.

An Englishman on British Rule.

We take the following from the late Mr. W. S. Blunt's book: "Ideas about India."

"Though a good Conservative and a member of the Carlton Club, I own to being shocked at the Egyptian bondage in which they (Indians) are held, and my faith in British institutions and the blessings of British rule have received a severe blow.. I have been studying the mysteries of Indian finance under the best masters, Government Secretaries, Commissioners, and the rest, and have come to the conclusion that if we go on 'developing' the country at its present rate, the inhabitants will have, sooner or later, to resort to cannibalism, for there will be nothing but each other left them to eat. I do not clearly understand why we English take their money from these starving Hindus to make railroads for them, which they don't want, and turnpike roads, and jails and lunatic asylums, and memorial buildings to Sir Bartle Frere; or why we insist upon their feeding, out of their wretched handfuls of rice, immense armies of policemen and magistrates and engineers. They want none of these things, and they want their rice very badly, as anybody can see by looking at their ribs. As to the debt they have been saddled with, I think it would be honester to repudiate it, at least as a debt on *India*. I never could see the moral obligation Governments acknowledge of taxing people for debts they, and not the people, have incurred. All public debts, even in a self-governing country, are more or less dishonest, but in a despotism like India they are a mere swindle. . . . India, as a wag said the other day, is a despotism of office-boxes tempered by the occasional loss of keys; and every official in the country is interested in keeping things as they are."

"Sworn Enemies of Indian Reform."

Of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy—"the sworn enemies of all reform in India," Mr. Blunt wrote:

"The Anglo-Indian bureaucracy has become too hard a master; it has forgot its position as a servant; its has forgot the trust with which it was charged; it has wasted the wealth of the country on its high living. Like many another servant, it has come to look upon the land as its own, and to order all things in it to its own advantage. Lastly, it has proved itself incapable of sympathy with those whose destinies it is sapping. It neither loves India nor has been able to command its love; and by an incapacity of its nature it is now exciting trouble even where it is most anxious to soothe and cajole."

Mr. Lloyd George had the hardihood to assert that the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy was indispensable in India for all time to come and Indians were invited to co-operate with "the steel-frame." Yet not a single opportunity is allowed to pass by without loudly swearing the readiness of "the steel-frame" to train up Indians for responsible government!

THE ALLIED DECISION.

BLOW TO BRITISH PRESTIGE.

DISSATISFACTION IN ENGLAND.

TRUTH ABOUT SMYRNA FIRE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Notwithstadning the feeling of relief that the crisis in he Near East has become much less acute owing to the Allied agreement in Paris, it clear that the public mind is rather exercised over the way in which British prestige has been compromised by Government's recent policy and agreement with Government's decision to fall in line with French and Italian ideas by no means implies the expression of a tone of friendliness.

The "Westminster Gazette" is particularly outspoken and refers to the severe diplomatic setback after talking very big and suggests the allied offer might not have been so overgenerous if Government had been quieter and more decorous.

Even the papers most sympathetic to the Government find it difficult to stomach some of the new decisions but content themselves with the belief that the safest policy has been adopted and lay stress on the fact that the essential consideration has been the preservation of Allied harmony. The principal objection is directed against the virtual undertaking to restore East Thrace to Turkey. The proposal which is greeted most warmly is entrusting of the League with the maintenance of the freedom of the Straits. Gratification is expressed at the investment of the League with increased authority. It is urged, however, that the League should raise its own troops instead of depending upon foreign contingents.

RECEPTION OF ALLIED NOTE.

Reports of Kemalist reception of the allied note are conflicting. While it is stated in some Constantinople quarters that it has created a favourable impression, others report that the Kemalists are in an intransigeant mood and press for immediate unconditional occupation of East Thrace and also attendance of Russian representatives at the Conference. It is anticipated that French influence will be brought to bear on the Kemalists to induce them to adopt a more lenient attitude. French papers are pleased at the improved situation. In common with their British contemporaries they pay a warm tribute to Lord Curzon and liberally recognise the greatness of Britain's action in needing her allies' opinions.

TRUTH ABOUT SMYRNA FIRE.

INCENDIARISM OF ARMENIANS.

Constantinople.—The highest French authorities are convinced that the fire at Smyrna cannot be attributed to the Turks, and it is declared that investigations show and it is declared that investigations show there is no ground for the statements of refugees that the Turks sprinkled streets and houses with petrol. On the contrary, it is alleged that previous to the outbreak of the fire, the Armenians were seen to threw bombs out of houses, and otherwise to act in hostile manner, and it was this, it is stated in French circles, which led to repressive measures of which the Armenians were principal victims.

GRATIFICATION AT OUTCOME OF CONFERENCE.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Circles in close touch with the British mission to Paris are most pleased at the outcome of the conference, and declare that the results are no mere patched up compromise but a complete welding of what have been represented as divergent policies. They emphasise that the British efforts, to satisfy both legitimate aspirations and apprehensions of the Moslem world and to safeguard the interests of Turkey's neighbours with a view to securing a settlement, are likely to last. They declare that a claim may be fairly made that the British initiative throughout was a factor of the greatest importance though three Governments were ready to accept cordially on the merits any suggestion made. It is asserted that the Franco-Italian realisation of the Dominions' insistence on the settlement of the question of the Straits enabled Lord Curzon vigorously and successfully to urge that they be placed under the League.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE OPTIMISTIC.

While there is no indication of the nature of Angora's answer both British and French are stated to consider it unlikely that the invitation will be refused, and are naturally hopeful that the voice of reason will prevail. Nevertheless the three Governments are now prepared for all contingencies.

LORD CURZON OPTIMISTIC.

Calais.—Interviewed, while *en route* for London, Earl Curzon, looking very cheerful, declared he was hopeful, and would say no more.

GREEKS REORGANISE ARMY

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Athens.—The Greeks are now devoting every effort to reorganise the army in Trace, from which undesirables will be eliminated. The first move has been the appointment of General Papoulas, formerly Commander-in-Chief in Asia Minor, and who retired before the recent debacle, as Governor-General of Thrace. General Papoulas has accepted, provided he has a free hand as regards the civil administration and the army.

A WAR OFFICE DENIAL

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The War Office states that the report from Constantinople that Greek soldiers have been embarked on two steamers, and are proceeding to Chanak to support the British is untrue. General Harrington has not been reinforced by Greek troops, and no authority for any such assistance has been issued.

OTTOMON ROYAL FAMILY IN MALTA.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Malta.—Several members of the Ottoman Royal family have arrived here from Constantinople. The Allies granted facilities for their departure, because being members of the old regime and pronouncedly pro-British, feats were entertained for their lives.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

CHAIRMAN RESIGNS.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

M. Dubois, Chairman of the Reparations Commission, has resigned owing to the differences of view with M. Poincare as regards the moratorium to Germany.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENL. SIR J. P. BRABAZON.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The death is announced of Major-General Sir John Palmer Brabazon.

Major-General Sir John Palmer Brabazon was born in 1843. He served in the following principal campaigns: (1) Ashanti (1873-74), Afghan (1878-79), the Sudan (1884) and the Nile (1884-85). He was appointed A. D. C. to the Viceroy of India (1878-80) and A. D. C. to Queen Victoria (1889-1901).

HELP ANGORA WITH MEN AND MONEY.

A-I. MUSLIM LEAGUE'S APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 25.

The following resolutions were passed at an emergency meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League held last evening:—(1) That the Council of the All-Indian Muslim League heartily congratulates Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha upon his glorious victory, and, considering the claims of the Angora Government in the present situation to be entirely just and moderate, assures it of every possible assistance on behalf of the Indian Mussalmans.

(2) That the Council of the All-India Muslim League appeals, in the present crisis, to every Indian Mussalman to do his best to help the Angora Government, in person or in money as may be practicable, and to undertake it as a religious duty.

ENVER PASHA.

The *"Khilafat,"* the Gujarati daily published in Bombay, says, that some of the Turkish Newspapers are very cautious in giving publicity to the news of the Death of Ghazi Enver Pasha. Most of the Turkish Newspapers are of opinion that there is no truth in the report. The *"Alery"* writing on this subject says that as the news does not proceed from any authoratative source it should not be relied upon. The *"Al-Liva"* says that Enver Pasha was alive on the 15th of August last and that he was far away from the spot where he is alleged to have expired at the time. The man who was actually killed on the battle-field was one of the Turkish soldiers who was very closely associated with Enver Pasha.

MOULANA A. A. ANSARI RELEASED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 25.

Moulana Abdul Aziz Ansari, who was released from jail, arrived here this morning and was taken in procession through the principal streets of the city accompanied by usual demonstrations.

Paris.—M. Franklin Boullon leaves this evening for Toulon where he will embark at midday on the 25th aboard the cruiser "Metz" for Smyrna.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

LOCAL BOARD BILL.

OPPOSITION TO COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 25.

The Council met to-day at 2 p.m. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presiding. Replying to Mr. Havelliwala as to whether the Minister-in-charge of the hospital portfolio and the Surgeon-General were invited by the hospital authorities to attend their Committee meeting and see things for themselves, Dr. Paranjpye gave the following reply:—

A suggestion of this somewhat unusual nature was made by the Senior Medical Officer in a telegram dated the 28th July. I have since visited the hospitals and made the fullest enquiries into all the circumstances.

Mr. Havelliwala told the House that the public was very anxious over this question. He put a number of supplementary questions, but nothing further was revealed in the replies of the Minister who asked the questioner to refer to the press note issued by him on the 19th August. Another supplementary question was put by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas demanding Government's view about this unusual suggestion made by the Senior Medical Officer to which Dr. Paranjpye did not reply.

Replying to a further question from Mr. Trivedi referring to the Yeravda Jail Superintendent's action in refusing Dr. Phatak permission to sign his nomination paper in connection with his candidature for a Poona municipal election the Home Member stated that the correspondence of prisoners was restricted to matters of a purely private and personal character. The Government promised Mr. Trivedi that information was being obtained as to the grounds on which the Commissioner had disallowed a sum of Rs. 500 unanimously voted by the Poona City Municipality for expenses in connection with the presentation of addresses to Hakim Ajmal Khan and Pandit Motilal Nehru.

Further questions from several members were answered and the debate over the Local Board Amendment Bill was resumed.

DEFECTS OF THE BILL.

Rao Sahib Harilal Desai in a very lengthy speech pointed out the defects in the Bill with regard to minor details which he hoped would be duly considered by the mover. The President reminded the speaker that he had not confined himself to the general principle of the Bill which was the proper subject for the first reading. Rao Bahadur Chitale while welcoming the Bill said that in some respects it did admit of criticism. However the Bill indicate advancement in several directions and it now would be seen how far the advance would be actualized. He expressed his gratification at another feature of the present Bill which totally recommends the abolition of pocket constituencies. The constitution, he said, had been made broadbased which no doubt was a desirable reform. Passing on to the question of separate representation to the Mohamedans Mr. Chitale said that he could allow the method of communal representation but only as the last resort of giving expression to the aspirations of his Mohamedan brethren. He made no secret of the fact that there did exist separate interests but he proposed to suggest another method which would set at rest the apprehensions of Mohamedan voters. His suggestion was that the Mohamedan interest might be safeguarded rather by an indirect method than by the direct method of separate representation. The speaker then suggested a number of practical ways which would secure this indirect representation and hoped that the Select Committee would carefully consider all those. Continuing Mr. Chitale said that he was rather disappointed at the control section of this bill. He further emphasized that the rules which will be framed to put this bill into execution must be subject to change if required by this Council. Sardar Dalal in the course of his remarks made a further new suggestion that District Local Boards should be empowered to borrow funds from the public. Mr. Gandhi expressed his fears that indiscrete hurry was being made to rush the Bill through the house. Passing to communal represen-

(Continued on next page.)

STIR IN SIMLA.

"CHRONICLE" ARTICLES ON FISCAL COMMISSION

D SCIPLINARY ACTION SUGGESTED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

The Council of State met to-day to discuss four non-official resolutions. There were only two questions on the agenda, one of which related to the report of the Fiscal Commission. Sir Edgar Dolderton, a member of the Commission, among other things, asked whether the report was distributed to the Press and whether the attention of Government had been drawn to the criticism of the unpublished report which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" and what disciplinary action was proposed to be taken to avoid a premature leakage of such papers in future.

The Hon. Mr. Lindsay replied that the minute of dissent reached Government only on the 8th of this month and final arrangements were made for the publication of the complete report to-day. The Commerce Secretary added that Government had seen the articles in "The Chronicle", the Editor of which had stated in the issue of the 19th that they were from the pen of a well-known economist. No copy of the report was sent to the paper. Government supposed that one of the copies taken by the members of the Commission when they dispersed in July found its way in the hands of "The Chronicle" or the writer. Government doubted whether any disciplinary action could usefully be taken and they were unable to see what particular precautions could be taken against the leakage of this kind in future. But they could only impress upon the members of Commissions the necessity of taking scrupulous care to prevent premature disclosure of documents which they were in honour bound to treat as strictly confidential.

Sir Edgar Holberton in a supplementary question asked if Government would be prepared to take a disciplinary action if enquiries disclosed sufficiency of evidence to justify it.

Mr. Lindsay: "I am afraid that would be an answer to a hypothetical question."

INDIAN RENAISSANCE.

LECTURE BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 25.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore delivered yesterday a public address at Kirloskar Theatre on India's renaissance. He condemned in strong words the present system of education which killed all originality. He outlined his idea of an Ideal university which had for its objects the constant pursuit of truth. In poetic language which held the audience spell-bound, he spoke on the defects of the present system of education in contrast to his school.

Mr. Kelkar in a suitable speech thanked Dr. Tagore and Dr. Levi. The party paid visits to various educational and other institutions including Anath Vidyarthi Griha. Dr. Tagore and Dr. Levi then paid a visit to Sarvajanik Sabha, where they were entertained to a delightful music by Paisa Fund Mela Children. Dr. Tagore in reply to a welcome address feelingly referred to Lokmanya Tilak and was almost in tears when he alluded to their mutual relations.

Dr. Levy in his speech eulogised the works of Dr. Bhandarkar and thanked the people of Poona for their cordial welcome. Dr. Tagore, Dr. Levy and Mr. Andrews left Poona yesterday evening for Mysore.

"MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE."

We have been informed what purported to be a "message from Mahatma Gandhi," published by us yesterday, was not in any way a communication received from the Mahatmaji, but only a quotation from his article, "If I am arrested," which appeared in "Young India" of March 1922.

INDIANS' RELIGIOUS DUTY.

"PUT ON KHADDAR."

"BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH."

MRS. KASTURBA GANDHI'S MESSAGE.

The following is Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi's message which appeared in "Young India" of 23rd March, 1922:—

"India's first answer to Mr. Gandhi's conviction should be that:—

(a) All men and women give up their foreign cloth and adopt Khaddar and persuade others to do so;

(b) All women make it a religious duty to spin and produce yarn every day and persuade others to do so;

(c) All merchants cease trading in foreign piece-goods."

CALCUTTA LETTER.

HINDU-MUSLIM ENTENTE.

VICTORY CELEBRATIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Two notable incidents occurred last week which demonstrated the solidarity of Hindu Moslem unity in Bengal. First of all, Hindus joined freely with Moslems in celebrating the victory of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha over the Greeks. Prayers were offered in mosques. All Moslem shops and residential quarters were decorated and beautifully illuminated at night. It was an occasion of great rejoicing and the cordiality of the reception accorded to visitors to places of demonstrations can only be compared with that of the id day reception. Secondly, the Bengal Khilafat Committee organised a public meeting in honour of the memory of the late Babu Motilal Ghosh. Here also the Hindu-Moslem *entente cordiale* was at its best. Yet another proof of mutual good-will was evidenced when Hindus and Moslems met at a public meeting in Halliday Park to express sympathy with the Akali Satyagrahis. While Hindus and Moslems are rejoicing at the Kemalist victory Anglo Indian opinion, as representated by the two leading Anglo Indian papers here is divided on the point. The "Statesman" sheds tears at the debacle of the Christian Power and sees in the Turkish victory nothing but ominous portents jeopardising international relation and peace in the Near East. The latest wail of our contemporary is couched in tearful terms. It emphasies that Greeks went to Asia Minor as the agents of the Powers who, through their instrumentality, sought to enforce in Smyrna the principle of nationality for which the war was fought! The Powers betrayed and abandoned their "agents." The prognosis of the Chowringhee paper is that the Smyrna vilayet bids fair "to occupy during the first half of the twentieth century the position in the catalogue of the world's disputes which Eastern Rumelia, the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, Crete, and Albania occupied in the same catalogue during the second half of the nineteenth."

In contrast to the effusions of the "Statesman" it is refreshing to find the "Englishman" taking a sensible view of the whole position. It disputes the very claim of Greece to occupy Smyrna and asserts that a very great mistake was made when the Greeks were granted Smyrna and Thrace. Although they did not actively throw in their lot with the Germans their so-called neutrality was of a kind that forced the Allies to keep large forces in Salonika to watch events. There was no reason at all why the Greeks should have been given anything, and when their Army brought King Constantine with his insensate ambitions back in open violation of the Agreement with the Allies, an opportunity was offered to the Powers of withdrawing the mandate for Smyrna and Thrace. However that may be, it seems unlikely that the Allies should raise their little finger against the Turks unless there is grave apprehension of ill treatment of Christians and Armenians by the victorious Turks. Rumours of Turkish reprisals are bound to emanate from biassed and alarmist sources. Indeed, we have already a foretaste of such rumours. The vanquished Greeks will have a thousand and one stories to tell of Turkish atrocities.

BIBLE TEACHING.

Othodoxy dies hard. The introduction of the Bible as a text book in the Calcutta University has raised a storm of protest from Hindu orthodox stronghold. The Brahman Sava thinks that the innovation strikes at the root of Hindu religion. Some mofussil Hindu organisations have taken their cue from the Brahman Sava and have joined in the chorus of protest. They even go so far as to suggest that the action is a violation of the policy of non-interference in religious matters. The Vice Chancellor, himself a good and true Hindu is watching events and holds the belief that better counsel shall prevail and the agitation yield to logic. The study of the Bible cannot in itself undermine Hindu religion which is catholic enough to embrace all system of faith within its fold. These supporters of Sanatana Dharma have only raised a storm in a tea cup their enthusiasm in organising protests is worthy of a better cause.

KHADDAR MELAS.

Encouraged by the Khaddar Mela opened by Dr. P. C. Ray, Calcutta congressmen have organised more than one such Mela at the approach of the Poojahs. The Jatiya Maha Mela Puja Session was opened yesterday by Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore at Mirzapur Park. Dr. Rabindra Nath claimed to be in the vanguard of Swadeshism as he opened the first Swadeshi cloth shop in Calcutta in 1905. The Mela, he said, was a manifestation of the awakening soul of India and it would also solve the bread problem; but man said the poet, "does not live by bread alone. In order to attain perfection, the human mind must be fully developed in all its aspects. Sparta of old fell, because she developed only the martial side of her mind at a great sacrifice of other elements. But Athens stood, because her mind was fully developed in all its aspects." A second Mela will be opened to-day at the Central College by Mr. S. N. Mullick, acting Chairman of the Corporation.

The Barabazar Congress Committee is also going to hold a Khadi Mela on Monday the 18th instant "Gandhi Punyaha," at 6 Shibnarayan Das Lane. His Holiness Jagat Guru Shree Baharti Krishna Tirtha Sankracharya of Sarada Pith will open the Mela. The Committee will hold another big "Khadi Swadeshi Shilpa Mela" in the middle of October. The manufacturers and dealers of Khadi and cottage industrial things of all provinces will have their stalls in the Mela. These renewed activities in popularising Khaddar will stem the flooding of the market with foreign piecegoods. Of late owing to absence of picketing Bazar dealers made desperate attempts to sell away their stock of foreign cloth at prices which offered sufficient temptation to the man in the street. Reports from the mofussil are more encouraging. In many places picketing has been resumed and foreign cloths find no custom in many important towns in the mofussil.

Jinja September 21.—This mass meeting of Indians of Jinja records its unswering loyalty towards Khilafat cause and request the British Government not to interfere in Greeco-Turkish hostilities. Any such interference will be most regretted by Indians everywhere in general and Mahomedans of all countries in particular and bring disaster:—Indian Community.

Durban, September 20.—Thanksgiving prayer services held likewise throughout:—Khilafat.

A SILVER LINING.

MUSLIM WOMAN'S SHELTER TO HINDUS.

MALAVIYAJI ON MULTAN RIOTS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 25.

At a mass meeting held last evening at Jallianwala Bagh, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presiding referred to the regrettable incidents at Multan which he said:—"Should make us hang our heads with shame as it affords great opportunity for our opponents to criticise us. I do not wish to enter into details of the Multan happenings not because of partiality or to conceal the truth but because the incident, if detailed, will grieve all."

The Pandit expressed his pain that temples were desecrated and the unndefended attacked, but he pointed out that when the Muslim mob was harrassing the Hindus some Mahomedans behaved in an excellent manner towards their Hindu brothers. A Mahomedan lady offered shelter to no less than forty Hindus in her house and saved them. She was thanked by the Panditji and Hakim Ajmal Khan during their visit to Multan. The Pandit laid the guilt of excesses at the doors of the local bad characters and vagabonds, the public having no sympathy with the riot, but it had to bear the consequences. The Pandit praised the Hindus for their having touched no mosques although much enraged by the treatment of their womenfolk and desecration of their temples.

As regards the future, the Pandit said: "We are all human beings and neighbours and worship one God although our methods of worship are different. We must live together in harmony and efface the harmful effects of Multan incidents from our minds."

RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE.

Referring to Amritsar the Pandit stated that the people should set an example to the whole of India by establishing a civilian citizen guard for the city. "This", he said, "you will be perfectly within your rights in doing in accordance with the section regarding the right of self-defence in the I. P. C."

Resolutions were then passed deploring the acts of violence committed by the Mahomedan mobs during the Multan riots; urging Hindu-Moslem unity as essential for advancement welfare of the country; and considering it necessary to form a civil and citizen guard in order to help to establish peace in the city and appointing a committee for achieving this object.

MR. KOWJALGI.

SENTENCED TO 12 MONTHS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Sept. 25.

Sjt. Kowjalgi has been sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. There was a huge crowd assembled outside the Collector's bungalow and the news was received calmly by the crowd. A monster public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande to congratulate Sjt. Kowjalgi on his imprisonment. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the meeting. Sjt. Kowjalgi's messages to our Lingayat brethren and to co-operators were also read in the meeting.

ARRESTS AT GURU-KA-BAGH.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 25.

Arrests at Guru-ka-Bagh continue as usual. 30 arrests took place on the 24th. Jathas leave Amritsar almost daily returning in small parties.

GURU-KA-BAGH ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 25.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has wired from Allahabad to Mr. Abhyankar, Barrister, intimating him that the latter has been appointed a Member of the Congress Guru-ka-Bagh Enquiry Committee by the President of the Congress in the place of Mr. Jayakar who has been disabled by an accident from joining the committee. Mr. Abhyankar leaves Nagpur on 29th to join the committee at Amritsar which begins the enquiry on October 1st.

Official and Personal.

It is understood that Choudhuri Wajid Mr. Hossainm, Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, will officiate as Director of Industries, United Provinces in the place of Mr. N. V. Mehta, I. C. S., who proceeds in November on one year's leave.

"PROTECTION WITH DISCRIMINATION."

PREFERENCE TO UNITED KINGDOM.

INDIAN FISCAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

MINORITY'S EMPHATIC DISSENT.

The following summary of the report of the Indian Fiscal Commission has been issued in advance of the publication of the report:—

The terms of reference to the Commission were "to examine with reference to all the interests concerned the Tariff policy of the Government of India, including the question of the desirability of adopting the principle of Imperial Preference, and to make recommendations."

On the first point, viz., the tariff policy of the Government of India, the conclusion of the Commission is stated in the following words:—"We recommend in the best interests of India the adoption of a policy of protection to be applied with discrimination along the lines indicated in this report." The decision in favour of a policy of protection rather than one of free trade is based on a careful analysis of the probable gain and loss in Chapters IV, V and VI. It is shown that the industrial development of India has not been commensurated with the size of the country, its population and its natural resources, and that India will derive great advantages in many directions from a considerable development of Indian industries. It is then pointed out that the conditions for a rapid industrial advance are suitable and that without the stimulus of protective duties the advance will not be sufficiently rapid. The necessity of continuing to derive a high revenue from the tariff, which is apparent from a consideration of the financial situation, is also held to lead inevitably towards protection. On the other side of the account the loss involved by the burden of increased prices and the effect of this burden on various classes of the community is examined. It is shown that the exercise of discrimination in the selection of industries for protection and in the degree of protection afforded will ensure that the inevitable burden on the community is kept as light as is consistent with the due development of industries. The final conclusion is that, apart from the strong Indian sentiment in favour of protection, the balance of advantage on economic grounds is heavily on the side of the policy recommended.

PROTECTION WITH DISCRIMINATION

The justification of the policy rests largely on the manner in which it is worked, as it is held that any type of indiscriminate protection would entail a sacrifice on the part of the mass of the people out of proportion to the results. This accounts for the great importance attached by the Commission to the Tariff Board which it proposes should be constituted. The Tariff Board will be the instrument by means of which the policy will be "applied with discrimination." It is proposed in Chapter XVII that the Tariff Board should be a permanent body consisting of three members of high standing and ability. The main duties of the Board will be to investigate and report on the claims of particular industries to protection, to watch the operation of the tariff, and generally to advise the Government and the Legislature in applying the policy in detail. The functions of the Board would be advisory, and not executive, but stress is laid on the necessity of making public its findings and recommendations.

Principles are laid down by the Commission in Chapter VII for the guidance of the Tariff Board. The three main conditions which should be satisfied in the case of an industry claiming protection are

(a) that the industry possesses natural advantages;

(b) that without the help of protection it is not likely to develop at all or not so rapidly as is desirable; and

(c) that it will eventually be able to face world competition without protection.

As a qualification of these general conditions it is recommended that industries essential for purposes of national defence, and for the development of which conditions in India are not unfavourable, should, if necessary, be adequately protected. Further the general principles are laid down that raw materials and industrial machinery should ordinarily be admitted free of duty, and that partly manufactured goods used in Indian industries should be taxed as lightly as possible. The taxation of articles to which protectionist considerations do not apply will be outside the purview of the Tariff Board, and will be regulated in accordance with the financial needs of the country.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURES.

Various supplementary measures are indicated in Chapter VIII as necessary in addition to protective duties, if full industrial development is to be attained. A more industrial bias should be given to primary education, opportunities should be provided for the training of Indian apprentices, and organizations for increasing the mobility of labour should be developed. The consideration of legislation against dumping is suggested, such legislation not to take the form of a general automatic measure, but to provide for the imposition of a dumping duty only in the case of particular commodities, and only when it has been established that dumping is taking place to the detriment of an Indian industry. Precautions are also suggested against imports from a country in which the exchange is seriously depreciated and against any system of export bounties granted by foreign countries. Reference is also made to the complaints of Indian industries against the railway rates policy and coastal shipping rates, and suggestions are made for meeting those complaints. The possibility of legislation directed against shipping rebates is suggested.

The tariff policy in India cannot be confined merely to a consideration of import duties. There are two other important classes of duties which are at present levied in India in connection with the tariff excise duties and export duties, and the Commission devotes two chapters to each of these. With regard to excise duties a general examination is made in Chapter IX of their nature, justification and effect, and certain principles limiting their imposition are suggested. A separate Chapter (X) is given to the Indian cotton excise, the history of which is described in detail. The conclusion of the Commission is that the existing duty should, in view of its past history and associations, be unreservedly condemned, that the British Government should announce its intention of allowing the Government of India to decide, in agreement with the Indian Legislature, what action should be taken, and that the Government of India and the Legislature should then begin with a clean slate and take such meaures as the interests of India require.

Export duties are dealt with in Chapters XI and XII. The conclusions of the Commission are that export duties tend to injure the home produce and that they should therefore not be utilised for protective purposes. They may, however, under certain circumstances be imposed for revenue purposes, but they should be imposed with great caution, they should be imposed only on articles in which India has a monopoly or semi-monopoly, and in every case the duties should be moderate. The only exception to these principles which the Commission recognises is when the price of foodstuffs shows a tendency to rise to dangerous heights. In such a case the Commission holds that it may be necessary to restrict the export of food grains, and that as there are grave objections to direct Government prohibition or regulation of exports, the least objectionable measure would be a temporary export duty on food grains.

The Commission makes no definite recommendations regarding the treatment of particular industries, holding that it had not sufficient material for the purpose, and that the necessary enquiries must be made by the Tariff Board. When, however, any principle laid down by the Commission admits of direct application, this is indicated, and accordingly the Commission definitely recommends the abolition, as early as possible, of the import duties on machinery and coal, and the export duties on hides and tea.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The second main subject referred to the Commission was the question of Imperial Preference and this is dealt with in Chapter XIII. The conclusions of the Commission are that any general system of preference to British products would involve a serious burden which it would not be reasonable for India to shoulder, while on the other hand the possibilities of advantage to India from preferences granted to her exports are limited. At the same time India may be in a position in certain cases to grant preferences which would be of assistance to British industries and would not cause appreciable economic loss to India. The advantages on broad Imperial grounds of recognising the principles of Imperial Preference are pointed out, and it is suggested that the question of granting preferences on a limited number of commodities be referred to the Indian Legislature after preliminary examination of the several cases by the Tariff Board. If this policy is adopted it is recommended that its application be governed by the following principles:—

(a) That no preference be granted on any article without the approval of the Legislature.

(b) That no preferences should in any way diminish the protection required by Indian industries.

(c) That preference should not involve any appreciable economic loss to India after taking into account the economic gain which India derives from the preference granted her by the United Kingdom.

The above proposals relate entirely to preference to the United Kingdom, and it is recommended that any preferences which it may be found possible to grant to the United Kingdom should be granted as a free gift. In the case of other parts of the Empire a different policy is recommended. It is suggested that the principle of reciprocity should be followed, i.e., that preference should be granted only as the result of agreements mutually advantageous.

In Chapter XIV the tariff is dealt with in its more technical aspect. The Commission recommends that the system of specific duties and tariff valuations should be extended cautiously and that the description of articles in the tariff should be elaborated. The system of double tariffs which prevails in most protectionist countries is condemned as unsuitable to Indian conditions, and the undesirability of employing the tariff as a means of aggression or, unless in exceptional circumstances, for purpose of retaliation is emphasised. The Commission recommends that in the interests of Indian industries customs duties should ordinarily be levied on goods belonging to the Government.

FOREIGN CAPITAL.

Chapter XV is devoted to a consideration of the attitude to be adopted towards foreign capital. The economic advantages of foreign capital to the country are explained, the present feelings of opposition to it are indicated, the restrictions on its employment which have been suggested are examined, and the conclusion is drawn that in the interests of the country no obstacles should be raised to the free inflow of foreign capital. It is, however, recommended that Government monopolies or concessions should be granted only to companies registered and incorporated in India with rupee capital, having a reasonable proportion of Indian Directors and affording facilities for training Indian apprentices.

The position of Indian States is considered in Chapter XVI. It is pointed out that Indian States are closely concerned both as consumers and as producers in the tariff policy adopted for British India, but that their views on that policy coincide generally with those expressed in other parts of India, and that their interests will be fully safeguarded under the scheme of protection recommended.

The report begins and ends with a reference to the relations between India and Britain. In the first chapter stress is laid on the pronouncements of the British Government regarding the principle of fiscal autonomy for India. In the last chapter the Commission explains that its recommendations have been based solely on the interests of India, but it also gives its reasons for holding that in this matter there is no real antagonism of interests between the two countries, and that a more prosperous India will mean a more prosperous Britain.

The Report is signed by all the members subject, however, to a Minute of Dissent by a minority consisting of the President Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah and four members Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. Narottam Morarjee.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

The minority firstly object to the conclusion of the Committee already quoted on the subject of protection. While agreeing that protection should be applied with discrimination, they consider that the conditions laid down in Chapter VII of the Report are too stringent; that immediate steps be taken to adopt an intense policy of industrialisation; and that any discrimination necessary in the interests of consumers must be decided by the Government of India and the Indian Legislature.

Secondly, they would apply excise duties only to commodities such as alcohol and tobacco, whose consumption it is desirable to restrict. If more revenue is necessary, a few articles of luxury may be made subject to excise duty. They recommend immediate abolition of cotton excise duty.

Thirdly, on the question of Imperial Preference, they dissent in respect of the treatment to be accorded both to the United Kingdom and the self-governing Dominions. As regards the former, they hold that "India cannot accept the principle of Imperial Preference until she has attained responsible Government and is able to regulate her fiscal policy by the vote of a wholly elected Legislature." They, however, consider that Indian opinion would be inclined to accept the immediate application of Imperial Preference provided conditions were created to place India at once on the same footing as the self-governing Dominions in the matter, and that even under the political status which India now enjoys matters might be arranged so as to bring about in practice the position which the Dominions enjoy. They therefore recommend that the power of initiating, granting, varying and withdrawing Imperial Preference should vest by legislation or other equally effective means in the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly. As regards the self-governing Dominions, they agree that negotiations should be opened for trade agreements on a basis of reciprocity, but that an essential precedent condition should be the recognition of the rights of the Indian people to a status of complete equality and the repeal of all anti-Asiatic laws so far as they apply to the people of India.

Fourthly, as regards foreign capital, they consider that the recommendations of the Commission are inadequate and that all companies protected by tariff wall should be companies incorporated in India with Rupee Capital and with a reasonable proportion of Indian Directors and offering facilities for training Indian apprentices.

Fifthly, they agree that a Tariff Board is necessary, but recommend that the Chairman should be trained lawyer of the status of a High Court Judge, that the two other members should be elected by the non-official members of the Legislature and that there should also be two assessors representing trade elected by the leading Chambers and Mercantile Associations in India who could be summoned at the discretion of the Board when their presence was required.

Finally they hold that an intense effort at industrialisation will rapidly increase India's prosperity and also her demand for manufactured articles both local and imported; and that the trade relations of India and the United Kingdom will thus be put on a sound economic basis, mutually beneficial to both.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

RATNAGIRI, Sept. 24.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee arrived here yesterday and had a long discussion with local leaders on the question of change of Congress programme after which he addressed an open air meeting when he said Hindu-Muslim Unity would not be complete until Mahomedans regarded the Cow and Hindu Temples as sacred as Khilafat and their mosques. He also urged that Hindus should also be actuated by a similar spirit.

MR. MALIK LAL KHAN ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

Mr. Malik Lal Khan, President elect of the forthcoming Sialkot Conference, was, this afternoon, served with summons, under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code, asking him to show cause why he should not furnish security for Rs. 2,000. Hakim Lal Khan refused to give bail, and is now in custody. His case comes up for hearing on the 26th instant.

A Delhi message of September 23rd says, a murder under tragic circumstances has been reported by the Delhi police. The unclaimed body of a young Hindu (age 25) wearing a khadi shirt and dhoti with hands feet tied was found near Hindu Rao Hospital just by the side of a tank.

A Delhi message says, Maulana Abdul Aziz Ansari, ex-Secretary, Provincial Khilafat Committee, Delhi, and a nephew of Doctor M. A. Ansari who was sentenced last year for sedition, is reported to have been released from the Mainwali jail on Friday night and is expected to reach Delhi on Saturday. Local Congress and Khilafat Committees will accord him a reception at th erailway station to-night (A. P.)

REJECTED BILL.

REFERRED TO COUNCIL OF STATE.

ATTEMPT TO OVERRIDE ASSEMBLY'S VERDICT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

The Bill providing protection to Ruling Princes against seditious attacks in the Press which the Assembly threw out on Saturday has, it is understood been circulated under the orders of the Governor-General to the members of the Council of State prior to its introduction in that Chamber. This is the first time that the Governor-General is resorting to the exceptional powers vested in him under the Government of India Act.

"PROTECTION TO PRINCES"

COUNTERPART OF ROWLATT ACT"

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

For the first time in the history of the new constitution, a legislative measure of first class importance brought forward by Government was defeated at its first reading. Sir William Vincent, himself a member of the Press Act Committee, which unanimously reported that there was no necessity for protection being given to the Indian Princes against seditious attacks in newepapers, published in British India brought before the Legislative Assembly what appeared to be a simple-looking tiny little Bill, but which, in effect, was to gauge the Indian Press against the autocratic Rulers of one-third of this country. The necessity for the measure did not, and does not exist; but it was the Home Members arguments that after the Committee's report was published the Government of India felt bound, by agreements and honour, to afford to the Princes the same measure of protection as they previously enjoyed under the Press Act of 1910. The Viceroy, in his opening speech, himself admitted that it was not suggested that after the repeal of the Act there had been any abuse; and the Hon. Sir William Vincent also could not prove in any convincing manner, the necessity for protection excert to quote passages which were not in themselves objectionable. All that the Home Member had to repeat was that all the Indian Princes wanted the Bill and the local Governments, who had been consulted in the matter, had no objection to it.

HOME MEMBER'S LEVITY.

But the Hon. Sir William Vincent knew pretty well that the measure would be thrown out by the Assembly and that there was not even the ghost of a chance for its being allowed to be introduced. Hence the smiling countenance with which, and the light-hearted manner in which, he presented the case on behalf of Government. The Bill was intended to provide penalties of fine and imprisonment to a period of five years for the Editor, Printer, Publisher, or Author, of any offending book, newspapers, or other document. It, however, stated that comments, expressing disapprobation of any action taken by a Ruling Prince or his administration, were outside the purview of the measure provided that they neither excite nor are entitled to excite hatred, contempt, or disaffection, but it is a well-known fact that in the minds of the autocratic rulers of the Indian States, who are habitually afraid of criticism, there is no difference between an expression of disapprobation and actual incitement to disaffection. This has been the experience, during the last so many years, of journalists and others who dared to expose the highhandedness of these despotic rulers. Further, any Bill penalising the ordinary expressions of opinion against the one-man rule in the States is an anachronism in the full blaze of this twentieth century, practically muzzling the Indian Press from performing its legitimate duty to the people in the Indian States. If there had been any Press in any of the States really voicing the grievances of the subjects there would be no necessity of the Press in British India interfering or intruding in the affairs of these rulers, but in the absence of sush a necessary factor it falls to the lot of those in British India to take notice of the sufferings of their fellow-countrymen, whose liberty and rights are daily at the tender mercies of some whimsical, unenlightened, and unprogressive rulers, aided or abetted by narrow-minded and over zealous political Residents. With these facts before them the members of the Legislative Assembly, for once, realised the responsibility of a step which the Home Member asked them to take, and turned down the proposal at its entry.

MUNSHI I. SARAN'S OPPOSITION.

Munshi Iswar Saran, one of the members of the Press Act Committee which had reported against any measure of protection to the Ruling Chiefs vehemently opposed the introduction of the measure as uncalled-for and dangerous to the liberty of Press in British India. He pointed out that such a measure did not exist before 1910 and no case had been made out for perpetuating an arrangement against which the Press Act Committee had unanimously reported.

The Home member attempted to emphasise the provision in the Bill that no action would be taken under the Act except on the complaint or, under the authority of, the Governor-Generalin Council, but the non-official House, with a few exceptions, was determined to strangle the Bill, and the motion for introduction was lost, 45 voting against and 41 for it. It is significant to note that Dr. Gour, who claims himself to be the leader of the Democratic Party, was first seen advancing to the Government lobby, and, afterwards retracing his steps to his seat where he remained neutral. The Bihar block solidly voted with the Government despite the thin non-official House and the attitude of Bihar and persons like Dr. Gour, the motion was rejected proving the strength of feeling among Indians against giving any protection to the Rulers in Indian States, whatever might have been the reasonableness of the advice of Lord Reading in his opening speech

POLICE INCITEMENT TO DISAFFECTION BILL.

The Council of State is a purely effete body without any element of individuality of originality. It is, in one word, an Aman Sabha to say ditto to what the Lower Chamber decides. It was therefore, not expected that the Police Incitement to Disaffection Bill as emerged from the Assembly would undergo any appreciable change. The Bill was taken into consideration, clause by clause, but not one of the non-official amendments, chief of which were by the Hon. Mr. Raza Ali, was accepted by the House. On the other hand, it must be said to the credit of the Government, that they brought forward two important proposals as promised by the Home Member in the Lower Chamber on account of the pressure brought to bear upon him by a few non-officials who were insistent that provision should be made in the Bill that no court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a First Class Magistrate should try a case under the Act, and that any action done in good faith for promoting the welfare or interest of a member of the police force by inducing him to withhold his services in any manner authorised by the law should be penalised. These two safeguards were suggested in the form of amendments by the Home Secretary, and accepted by the House without a word, not because they were good but because they emanated from the Government, Mr. Khaparde had also these two amendments in his name, but knowing the constitution of the Council of State he wisely withdrew in favour of Government; and that was why the two important modifications were carried. The Council could itself lay no claim to have done anything to this change in the measure. The honour, if there was any, was due to the Assembly. And this point was forcibly and frankly expressed by the Hon. Mr. Raza Ali, who felt himself like a fish out of water, when the whole Bill was under discussion. However, the Bill has been passed and can be taken to have formally become an Act. It remains to be seen how this counterpart of Rowlatt Act will be worked by the District Magistrates, as Mr. Raza Ali rightly observed. Government should see that no use is made of the the measure except after the vigilance and scrutiny of the higher authorities, because District Magistrates were after all human beings, and as such liable to err especially in times of local excitement. The life of the Act could have been restricted to one year, as was attempted to be effected in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Neogy, but to no member of the House of wisdom and sanity and sobriety did this course suggest itself. It is to be hoped that in spite of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy's and Sir Umar Hayat Khan's heroics and prayers the Act would die on account of its intrinsic irrelevancy.

ARMS RULES COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Arms Rules Committee which sat under the presidentship of Sir William Vincent for over a fortnight in the month of July, has now concluded its deliberation. Its conclusions are said to be unanimous on several main points, but I understand some members have signed the report subject to notes of dissent. It is stated that these members will, among other things, insist on licenses for arms being issued irrespective of the political complexion of the applicants.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Continued from previous page.)

tation Mr. Gandhi warned the Council that it was ruining the best interests of the Presidency if it allowed the principle of communal representation to be retained in this Bill.

Messrs. Cooper and Sherwalla, and Oza spoke in favour of communal representation. Mr. Bole declared that communal representation was a very wise system and he characterized those who opposed this system either as capitalists or vested interests. While trying to make out a case for communal representation Mr. Bole seemed to make some irrelevant remarks regarding the efforts made to defeat the system by the previous speakers whereupon the president called him to order and reminded him that the time was for him to make his own efforts now. Mr. Bole in further illustrating the injustice done to the "depressed" classes brought in the Hindu select committee for the Quadrangular cricket under criticism for refusing captain ship to a "depressed" class player only because he happened to come of a low caste.

Mr. Pahaliani in a brief speech showed that there was no enlargement practically of the freedom from the control of higher authorities in the new Bill. The position was almost the same as that in the old local Board.

When the speaker was still discussing enlargement of powers in respect to Local Boards, the Council rose for the day at 7 p.m.

TREATMENT OF MAHATMAJI IN JAIL.

GOVT. WAITING FOR A REQUEST FOR LIGHT.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit asked in the Bombay Legislative Council last week. (a) Is it a fact that when Mrs. Gandhi and her party were allowed to have an interview with Mr. Gandhi last, they were instructed not to exchange a word with Mr. Gandhi and not to publish a word of what they heard or observed of Mr. Gandhi's treatment in the jail?

(b) Will Government be pleased to say whether Messrs. Gandhi and Shankerlal are not allowed newspapers of any kind, and not even purely literary books and periodicals?

(c) Will Government state whether any light is supplied to Messrs. Gandhi and Shankerlal?

(d) Is it a fact that Mr. Gandhi is not allowed to talk with any other prisoner except Mr. Sankerlal?

(e) Will Government be pleased to say what area is allowed to Messrs. Gandhi and Sankerlal for their constitutional?

The Hon. Mr. H. H. W. Hayward replied: (a) Mrs. Gandhi and her party were allowed to converse freely with the prisoner throughout the interview. They were informed that one of the conditions of the grant of interviews is that no report of the interview should be published and that the privilege was liable to withdrawal if this condition were infringed.

(b) Books and periodicals are allowed.

(c) No application has been received. If made it will be considered.

(d) It is not a fact.

(e) The triangular area measuring 126 by 72 feet immediately out side their private quarters.

MR. NARAYAN MENON CONVICTED.

SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Sept. 24.

Judgment was pronounced to-day, by Mr. E. P. Walsh, I.C.S., Special Judge, in the sensational case in which M. P. Narayana Menon, Vakil, and active Congress worker, was charged with waging war against the King, under section 121 I. P. C.

His Honour found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

"MASTER IN MY OWN HOUSE."

MR. PADSHAH ON COMPANY'S ATTITUDE.

(Associated Press.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 24.

Strike here continues. At midday on Saturday, officials and leading members of the Labour Association met Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Member of the Bihar and Orissa Executive Council, who explained to them that Government would preserve law and order to the fullest extent. At their request, he examined the grievances which had been put forward.

Mr. Macpherson also arranged a meeting between the company's ocials and strike leaders, at which Mr. Padshah speaking on the Company's behalf, told those present that the Company was willing to help an association which would cooperate with it and help it to investigate matters of common interest. He remarked, however, that for the last two years, the Labour Association had done nothing, but raised complaints against the Company punctuating every demand, however petty, with a threat of strike. The Company, he said, was determined to be master in its own house. It was always glad to receive friendly criticism which it would always consider, but having considered it and given its decision, it was to be clearly understood that such decision was to be accepted. He said that unless this principle was accepted from the beginning to the end, the Company would have no dealings with the Labour Association. As regards financial concessions.

NO CONCESSION TO BE GIVEN

Mr. Padshah stated that the Company was not in a position to give concession of any sort, direct or indirect, and that the matter could not even be discussed. Various minor points were open to discussion and had always bbeen so, strike or no strike but it must be understood that the points that had been brought forward were not to be put forward as reasons for striking, whatever be the decision.

Mr. Padshah also referred to intimidation which he said was depriving those who wanted to work for their living and added that coolies had never been consulted as to a strike. He then read the Directors' orders on all the points raised, and ended with an appeal for co-operation.

It is not known what effect his remarks had on the main body of strikers. It remains to be seen whether they will return on Monday or stay out and have their pay reduced. Armed police has been reinforced by military forces, and the whole town is now patrolled to prevent violence. Cases of intimidation in the streets have almost ceased. House-to-house visits are being made, but these are said to be of an unobjectionable and peaceful character.

Meetings are being held both in the morning and in the evening. Since Saturday afternoon the speeches made at the meeting's have been moderate in tone. Mr. Macpherson has left but other Government officials are here. Mr. Haldar is expected to arrive at Jamshedpur to-morrow. Mr. Baijnath, a nominated labour member of the Legislative Council had an interview with Mr. Macpherson, and was present at yesterday's conference.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 24.

The Associated Press message saying that the men struck without giving any previous notice or warning to the management in writing is not true. The leaders personally interviewed the management on the 19th afternoon to avoid the strike but all to no effect. The foremen, who were going to work have stopped going exceoting a few of the highly paid foremen living in the northern town. So hunger-strikers have broken fast. Many are leaving the station keeping their addresses with the Labour Association. On the 22nd the management issued a threatening notice that if the men do not join duty by 25th their wages will be reduced by ten per cent and that the Company may refuse to reinstate whomsoever they wish. The strikers are firm and peaceful.

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Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

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FORT

SIKH HEROISM AT GURU-KA-BAGH.

MR. MOAZZAMALI'S TESTIMONY

Mr. Moazzamali, Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, wires as follows from Moradabad:—

I visited Amritsar on the 13th instant. The Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee gave me every facility for which I am very thankful to them. The entire Akali garden in Amritsar is turned into an improved hospital which is being very efficiently managed. The wounded are well looked after and tenderly nursed by Sikh ladies acting as nurses. Beside Sikh, Hindu and Muslim doctors in attendance there are Congress and Khilafat patients' wards under their respective managements. Every patient has his history ticket in which is carefully noted the nature and number of injuries received. There were many cases of serious injuries inflicted on almost all vital parts of the body. The brutality of attack was quite obvious in the deliberate way in which injuries were inflicted. This also accounts for so many serious injuries received every day. The strikers, having no fear of retaliation, struck with such directness and aim, choosing any vital parts of body for which they may had a fancy, that serious consequences are bound to follow. I also saw an old lady who was brutally assaulted, probably on the 2nd inst. when giving water to the wounded.

In the afternoon I went to Guru-ka-Bagh in the company of some Sikh gentlemen of the Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee. On the road we passed a Sikh Jatha, hundred strong, marching to Guru-ka-Bagh. It was such a magnificient sight to see those brave, stalwart and zealous Akalis, old and young marching ahead with a set purpose and determination that it compelled the admiration of all. Along the road there were groups of ladies and men assembled to witness this march of a hundred Akalis to grim death and the reverential homage and respect which was being bestowed on them all round by one and all was a most touching scene. The Gurdwara has the appearance of a military camp. All round it was heavily posted and picketted and the Guru-ka-Bagh is protected by a barbed wire fencing.

THE ATTACKS DESCRIBED.

About 4 p.m. a group of four Akalis valiantly left the Gurdwara after raising their national cry and proceeded towards the space leading to Guru-ka-Bagh. After going about fifty paces they were confronted by a Gurkha force of 20 to 30 men with long bamboo sticks heavily mounted with iron knobs at both ends. The Gurkha force was standing in a row obstructing the outlet leading to Guru-ka-Bagh. They were standing making a chain of bamboo sticks in their hands and the moment these brave Akalis approached them the Gurkhas by keeping the sticks resting firmly on the ground struck at the Akalis with the knobs. The result was an instantaneous fall of the Akalis to the ground each receiving two or three injuries on the head, forehead or temple. They were also struck on the foot and legs with the heavy knobs at lower end of the sticks. After this Jatha of four and fallen flat on the ground, profuse bleeding or with severe contused wounds, they were counted out and picked up on stretchers by volunteers who were stationed nearby ready with the stretchers and a doctor in attendance. After this batch was picked up another batch of three entered the arena and was similarly mercilessly beaten and removed. The third batch of three followed suit. Two strong and brave Akalis out of this group of ten whom I witnessed being beaten held out longer than the rest. They stood their ground for nearly half an hour and after having been floored nearly half a dozen times, courageously stood up again and after taking breathing time and collecting their senses confronted the assailants and were again repeatedly met with hard blows until they fell flat receiving severe injuries. Both these Akalis had received very severe injuries as noticed by me the next day in the hospital and one of them was still in an half unconscious and dazed state. Mr. Beatty was seen hitting at the Akalis with his bamboo stick once or twice. His European assistants also participated by using the cane, which appeared to be much more human. I noticed also one or two Akalis using kicked and hit on vital parts, and I confirmed my impression next day by finding out that there were as many as seven who had received such injuries. All these horrible scenes were being committed on the day when His Excellency the Governor of Punjab happened to be in the city of Amritsar. I could not afford to see the beating of the last batch of four as my heart was already too full of agony and distress. If law and order can only be preserved by the mercilessly beating and hammering of nearly 120 people in cold blood, then once for all let us say good-bye to all such "law and order." The brave Akalis have shown, a wonderful spirit of non-violence for which they deserve the thanks of the whole Indian nation and the Congress. No people on the face of the earth could have exhibited such non-violent courage and pertinacity of purpose and self-restraint as has been displayed by the Akalis during the past two weeks.

On the 14th Mr. T. A. Sherwani accompanied by the doctor of the National Muslim University visited Amritsar and went to Guru-ka-Bagh. In afternoon luckily through good intervention of Mr. Andrews beating was stopped on that day and arrests only. It is highly desirable that persons of note and leading should go to Amritsar from all parts of the country and satisfy themselves regarding the deeds of the last two or three weeks. It will be worthwhile even for our Moderate friends and members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State just for once to leave off their occupation of legislation and examine the situation on the spot by going to Amritsar. They will be much wiser by the experience gained.

DHARWAR DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

MR. DATTATRAYA MAJALI ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RANEBENNUR, Sept 19.

The second Dharwar District Conference will meet at Ranebennur on October 8th and 9th. Sj. Dattatraya Majali of Belgaum, now in Yerwada jail, is elected president of the Conference. An influential Reception Committee is formed with the local Taluka Congress Committee's president as its chairman. Many have already enrolled themselves as members of the Reception Committee. A beautiful *mandap* is being erected on the high grounds near the railway station. Boarding and lodging arrangements for members of R. C. and delegates are made in the camp in the cotton gin adjoining the railway station for which Rs. 1-8 are charged per day. Invitations have been sent to various leaders of Karnatak and outside among whom are Pandit Taranath Tungabhadra Srj Manjappa Hardikar, Devanagere Kirtan Kesari Jayaramachhar, Moulvi Kutubuddin C. Rajagopalachar. Srj Kelkar, Srj Khadilkar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Srj Prakasham. A Khadi exhibition will be held during conference days. Persons in Dharwar District intending to exibit their pure handspun and handwoven Khaddar are requested to send in their exhibits early.

IST ADI-DRAVIDA CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 23.

Presiding over the First Adi-Dravida Congress at Chidambaram on Sept. 23rd, Rao Bahadur O. Kandaswami Chetty in the course of a lengthy speech referring to the non-Brahmin movement and its relation to depressed classes declared that the movement originally based on social justice with its antagonism to caste in all its manifestations and its espousal of democracy with its antagonism to class rule, had degenerated into an oligarchy and he held that non-Brahmin caste Hindus were no friends of the depressed classes. He suggested that minority communities such as Brahmins, depressed classes, Mahomedans, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, should demand representation in the Ministry to protect their respective interests. The speaker finally exhorted the Adi-Dravidas to try to achieve communal independence and not to join any party but to form a party themselves and do what they thought right and wise.

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CERTIFICATES.

Pandit Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma has been known to me for sometimes, and I feel it a pleasure to say that every one of his predictions from my palm reading have been perfec come to pass. He has been also assisting me in my share transaction and over 90 per cent. have come right.

I cannot help but honestly declare him to be a marvellous man where the science of Astrology and palmistry is concerned, and I feel grateful to him for his assistance I received in recovering my financial losses.—

BOMBAY, 31-7-18. A. B. STANDLEY.

BOMBAY, 31-7-18.

I have, hereby to certify that Joshi Krishnalal Sharma is a great expert in Astrology and his predictions in various businesses are found a quite true. He also gives the accurate figures of fluctuations in various shares and I have been greatly benefitted by his vist. I have earned a good deal in shares and price goods and which is only due to my visit with him.

(Sd.) MOOLCHAND RAOJI.

I know Mr. Krishnalal Sharma from a long time. He is a native of Purtabgadh (Rajputana) and belongs to a very respectable Brahmin family. I am glad to testify that he is well versed in Astronomy. He worked for me here for a long time and give me entire satisfaction.

I hope he will give satisfaction to anybody if any work be given to him.

I wish him success,
(Sd.) MEHTA KISHANSINGH.
4th February, 1915. DEWAN OF JODHPUR.

I have the greatest pleasure to hereby certify that the predictions given by Pandit Jotishee Krishnalal Ramakant of Bombay as regards cotton have proved so very correct that one is simply astonished at the extraordinary abilities that a man can acquire in this world. I may say he possesses divine powers. It is only a fortunate few that are brought in contact with such real men, as in these days it is very difficult to find a true and real man from a host of impostore just as it is difficult to find a real diamond amongst a heap of stones. I have no hesitation in saying that he is a king among Astrologers or a seer, in the heavenly firmament, bringing hope and happiness to his various customers just as the rising sun brings warmth and pleasure to all the living creation in this world. I wish we had ony more such real men in our land so that they may bring good to all men and guide them right through the many pitfals in this world.

I earnestly pray God that he may be spare the full span of life that is allotted to a man in this world so that he may bring joy and happiness to all that come in contact with them.

(Sd.) RAGHAVENDRA R. SIRUR.

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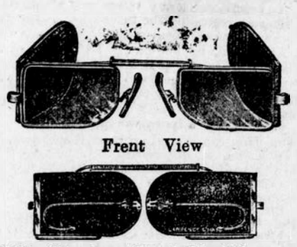
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One Phial of 60 Pills, for a complete of cure, Price Rs. 10 (Rs. Ten) V. P. Charges Extra.

COMPLIMENTARY LETTERS

Out of Thousands of Unsolicited Testimonials from Gentlemen in various parts and professions, regarding the efficacy of our medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" supplied by us, only a few of the latest are inserted here.

GUSTADJI D. ANKLESARIA, L. C. P. and S., Urinologist, Imperial Laboratory, Ahmedabad.
I administered your specific "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" to several of my patients and I will fully endorse what you claim for it as an all round general tonic, and a first class blood purifier.
It is hamatinic.
It is a good nervine tonic.
It is neither laxative nor constipative.
It is slightly carminative.
It increases the meatal and muscular activity.
It is a good pick-me-up.
It is a good apetizer.
It does not interfere with a small peg of whisky.
It has no untoward effect.
It could be taken without bias or prejudice with safety and certainty. It could be chewed or powdered and thrown on the tongue and washed down with water or aerated water or any beverage.
Please send four more bottles.

K. ZALIM SINGH, Adviser to Raja Sahib, Sheopur-Baroda Gwalior State.
Gentleman, I have got no sufficient words to praise the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." I should say it is the medicine which stands second to none.

RAMDASS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, near Webster Market, Mangalore, S. K.
I very much appreciate the miraculous effect caused by your medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" on administering to the patient.

B. VASUDEVA RAO, Station Master, B. N. Railway, Bhiwapur, P. O.
I used your pills S. K. M. to my sister who was suffering from CONSUMPTION which gave complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

REV. FATHER D. M. SILVA, O. S. B., St. Xavier's, N'Elliya, Ceylon.
I am glad to inform you that the last phial of S. K. M. you sent me has done a lot of good to the ASTHMATIC Patient. Please sent one more phial.

M. A. PATIL, L. C. P. S. Officer in Charge Dispensary, Manchikeri, Dt. Karwar, Bombay.
I am glad to inform you that the three phials of your S. K. M. which I got from you have given complete satisfaction to many of my patients. Please send one more phial.

M. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, Velipalayam.
I have the pleasure to inform you that I have given two phials of your S. K. M. to some of my friends for Chronic venereal complaints and they find complete relief. Please send me two more phials.

T. GOPALA MUDALIAR, Tirupakuli, Conjeeveram.
I used your S. K. M. for Chronic Syphilis and Gonorrhoea and I find a miraculous relief in a very short period. Please send two more phials.

Y. V. SAMIAH, Salem.
Your S. K. M. worked well in my body and I feel strong like before, have good digestion, lost all Rheumatic pains, Nervous Debility, and Urinary complaints.

T. VADIVELOO PILLAI, Andapuram, Salem.
Your S. K. M. has given me a very wonderful effect for Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility and it is this GOD send Sanjeevi medicine that has relieved me of this longstanding complaint.

P. RANGABASHIAM NAIDOO, Railway Mail Service, MADRAS.
I used your S. K. M. for Chronic venereal complaints and find a miraculous relief in a very short period. I have given the same pills to two of my friends suffering from ASTHMA and RHEUMATISM and I found a vast improvement in all respects of their systems. Please send two more phials.

S. VAIDISWARAN, Teacher, Pachiappa's College, MADRAS.
I find a miraculous relief in respect of my several ailments by the use of S. K. M. and I am now able to enjoy the pleasure of life.

C. V. SAMPATH IYENGAR MUNSIF, Kavali, Nellore.
I used your S. K. M. with complete satisfaction Please send one more phial.

M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, Head Tamil Pandit High School, Chidambaram.
I used your S. K. M. for my Sister, a chronic Colitic patient of 25 year's standing. She felt the effect of it at the very first dose. Before she finished the phial she was restored to her former health, the disease having been completely eradicated. In my opinion your S. K. M. is invaluable and a boon to suffering humanity.

K. P. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Dindigal.
I have used your "S. K. M." and I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy. Within a few days of my using the pills I have been charged with Fresh Energy. The specific has done in my case all that has been advertised of it.

SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Zemindar, Milkipur Post, Fyzabad.
I am under the treatment of your "S. K. M." and they gave me considerable health in adjusting my system. It is a good Tonic for General Debility. I have recommended it to many of my friends. Consequently I ask you to send another phial of "S. K. M."

PULLAPANT RAMACHANDRIAH, Inamdar, Kurnool.
I am glad to inform you that I offer my sincere thanks for the wonderful effect of "S. K. M." None can compete with this Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of which more important are Gleet, and Syphillis, of all stage and suppression of Menstrual Discharges. Further I congratulate you on the Miraculous and Successful cure of both cases. Really it is a Boon to sufferers.

G. GORAISAMI, Compounder, Natham, Ramnad.
I really do not know how to express my heartfelt thanks to you for the medicine you supplied for my patients. I can say really the medicine "S. K. M." is sent by Lord Jesus Christ to the sinful World to save the poor victims from their dreadful diseases. In my 8 years' experience in the medical line I have come across with so many preparations of medicines but I have not seen such a Wonderful Medicine as "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja."
Please send 10 phials more.

M. S. KRISHNAMACHARI, B.A., Secretariat, Madras.
Several of my friends and myself, have been using your "S. K. M." for over four months for Influenza, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility, with complete success. There has not been a case in which it failed. I will call it Ambrosia. I sincerely recommend this to the suffering public as a certain cure for the above mentioned diseases.

RAJ BIHARI LAL, Sub-Registrar, Hapur.
Your "S. K. M." proved a complete success in almost all the cases. Please send 2 more phials.

KARTICH SANYAL, THASILDAR, Kallanganja.
I used your "S. K. M." for Nervous Debility with satisfactory effect. Please send 4 more phials.

GOPALACHARIAR, Teacher, Wesley College, Madras.
Your "S. K. M." gave me instant relief after many medicines have failed. I dare say that this marvellous medicine is a sure remedy and will be a boon to suffering humanity.

T. Govinda Nair, Auditor, Office of the Assistant Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, Basrah.
I had several obstinate complaints which had completely enervated me a physical wreck. By chance I used your "S. K. M." and it has made a New Man with a Real Freshness of Vigour and Energy. He who seeks your Asylum for remedies is really Lucky.

T. D. SRINIVASACHARI, M.A., M.L., High Court Vakil, Madras.
I find miraculous cure by the use of your "S. K. M." and I am sure it will really prove a God-send to the suffering public.

T. V. SESHADRI, Pleader, Chidambaram.
I tried your "S. K. M." with uniform success in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis and Dyspepsia of all kinds, vomiting and nervous debility of any kind and Asthma. This opinion of mine is based upon my solid experience for the past 5 years, in various cases of ailments.

Wanted agents all over India, Burma & Ceylon, to sell our Medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" and other preparations manufactured by our Pharmacy Terms Liberal. Please write for your reeuirements and our general catalogue. Consult free with

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MANAGING DIRECTOR AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN.

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspapers Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.